

**ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF KENTUCKY
WITH HABITAT DESCRIPTION**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for Monitored List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

N or blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

LTNL = Listed Threatened in part of its range, but is not listed in Kentucky (Copperbelly water snake has a special conservation agreement in 14 Kentucky counties as an alternative to Federal Listing.)

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = extremely rare G2 = rare G3 = uncommon G4 = common G5 = very common
GU = uncertain GH = historically known and expected to be rediscovered GX = extinct

Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species.

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = extremely rare S2 = rare S3 = uncommon S4 = many occurrences S5 = very common

SA = accidental SRF = reported falsely in literature SU = uncertain SX = extirpated

SE = exotic ? = unknown SH = historically known in state SZ = not of significant conservation concern

SR = reported but without persuasive documentation S#B - breeding rank for non-resident species

S#N - non-breeding rank for non-resident species

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen since 1980 (at least 20 years)

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed (previously reported as "O")

X - known to have extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
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Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences					
				E	H	F	X	U	
Mosses									
<i>Abietinella abietina</i>	Wire Fern Moss	T /	G4G5 / S2?	3	0	0	0	0	
<i>Anomodon rugelii</i>		T /	G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0	
<i>Brachythecium populeum</i>	Matted Feather Moss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Bryum cyclophyllum</i>		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Bryum miniatum</i> On wet rocks, esp. in or near brooks or on cliffs (Crumand Anderson).		E /	G3G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0	
<i>Cirriphyllum piliferum</i>		T /	G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0	
<i>Dicranodontium asperulum</i>		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	2	0	0	0	
<i>Entodon brevisetus</i> On bark, especially at the base of hardwood trees, alson on logs or stumps and rock (Crumand Anderson)		E /	G4? / S1?	2	0	0	0	0	
<i>Herzogiella turfacea</i>		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Neckera pennata</i>		T /	G5 / S2?	10	0	0	0	0	
<i>Oncophorus raui</i> On damp or wet acid rocks, mostly on cliffs and oftern near waterfalls in the mountains (Crumand Anderson).		E /	G3 / S1?	4	0	0	0	0	
<i>Orthotrichum diaphanum</i>		E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0	
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>		E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0	
<i>Sphagnum quinquefarium</i>	A Sphagnum Moss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Tortula norvegica</i>	Tortula	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0	
Vascular Plants									
<i>Acer spicatum</i> Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations; periglacial boulderfields (Weakley 1998).	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	1	3	0	
<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i> LOW, MOIST WOODS AND SLOPES AND ALLUVIAL SOILS ALONG STREAMS IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.	Blue Monkshood	T /	G4 / S2	3	3	0	0	0	
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> MOIST TO WET LIMESTONE SEEPS. REPORTED ON SHALE, OFTEN IN ASSOCIATION WITH WATERFALLS OR NEAR TRAVERTINE DEPOSITS..	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2	23	2	0	0	0	
<i>Adlumia fungosa</i> Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 1998); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. invasive following fire and logging.	Allegheny-vine	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0	
<i>Aesculus pavia</i> SWAMP FORESTS, USUALLY STAGNANT (WEAKLEY 1998); RICH DAMP WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); WOODS AND THICKETS.	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	4	0	2	0	
<i>Agalinis auriculata</i> Barrens, prairies	Earleaf False Foxglove	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Agalinis obtusifolia</i> Pine thickets and openings on the coastal plain, usually sandy soil (Fernald 1970).	Ten-lobe False Foxglove	E /	G4G5Q / S1	7	1	0	0	0	
<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i> Sandy soil in dry prairies, open woods and barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Pale False Foxglove	/	G3 / SNA	1	0	0	0	0	

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i> OPEN WOODS AND WOOD'S EDGES	Purple Giant Hyssop	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ageratina luciae-brauniae</i> MOIST, SHELTERED (BEHIND DRIP LINE) BY SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES.	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S /	G3 / S3	67	13	4	0	0
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i> RICH, MOIST WOODS, THICKETS AND WOODLAND BORDERS.	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	3	0	0	0
<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i> SANDY SOIL, LOWLANDS, BOGS AND OPEN WOODS. IN KY, REPORTED FROM PINE-OAK WOODS AND SANDSTONE OUTCROPS.	Fly Poison	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	3	3	0	0	0
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i> var. <i>gattingeri</i> Wet meadows, fields and ditches; also floodplain forests and moist, rich slope forests (Weakley 1998).	Eastern Blue-star	E /	G5T2T3Q / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Angelica triquinata</i> Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	7	1	0	0	0
<i>Apios priceana</i> Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G2 / S1	9	2	1	1	0
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.	Western Hairy Rockcress	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Arabis perstellata</i> Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.	Braun's Rockcress	T / LE	G2 / S2	37	0	1	5	0
<i>Aristida ramosissima</i> DRY PRAIRIES, GLADES, STERILE OR OPEN CLAYEY SOIL.	Branched Three-awn Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Armoracia lacustris</i> QUIET SHORES OR MUDDY WATERS OF SLOUGHS, CYPRESS SWAMPS, SEASONAL SLOUGHS, OR SLOW WATER.	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	13	0	0	0	0
<i>Aureolaria patula</i> WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	38	3	0	1	0
<i>Baptisia australis</i> var. <i>minor</i> GLADES, BARRENS, OPEN WOODLANDS, PRAIRIES, OAK SAVANNAS OR AREAS THAT WERE FORMERLY SUCH COMMUNITIES (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY, PRAIRIE PATCHES.	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T4 / S2S3	5	4	0	0	0
<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>leucophaea</i> PRAIRIES AND OPEN DRY OR UPLAND WOODS; SANDHILLS.	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	54	5	0	2	0
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> SANDHILLS, PINE FLATWOODS, XERIC WOODLANDS, RIDGES, WOODLAND EDGES, AND ROADBANKS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	1	0	0	0
<i>Bartonia virginica</i> BOGS, SWAMPS, SAVANNAS (WEAKLEY 1998); DRY OR WET ACID SOIL; IN KY, MOSSY SEEPS.	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	22	1	1	0	0
<i>Berberis canadensis</i> Limestone woodlands.	American Barberry	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Berchemia scandens</i> SWAMPS AND WET WOODS, CHIEFLY ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); ALSO, IN MESIC TO EVEN XERIC UPLANDS OVER CALCAREOUS ROCK OR SEDIMENT (WEAKLEY 1998)..	Supple-jack	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	0	1	0	0
<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i> Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 1998); riverbanks.	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	1	0
<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i> Thickets and rich soils in subacid conditions (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Matricary Grape-fern	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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<i>Botrychium oneidense</i> Moist or boggy forests (Weakley 1998); second growth northern hardwood forest, grassy openings at high elevations.	Blunt-lobed Grape-fern	H /	G4Q / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS.	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	14	1	0	0	0
<i>Boykinia aconitifolia</i> STREAMBANKS, RIVERBANKS, IN CREVICES IN SPRAY CLIFFS AROUND WATERFALLS, SEEPAGES (WEAKLEY 1998).	Brook Saxifrage	T /	G4 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> SWAMPS, PONDS AND QUIET STREAMS.	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
<i>Calamagrostis porteri ssp. insperata</i> In IL, cool, nw and ne-facing, floristically rich, dry-mesic forests. Occurs in oak-hickory forest leaf litter zones to moss and lichen dominated substrates including sphagnum. (from report submitted to ILHP.)	Bent Reedgrass	E /	G4T3 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri</i> DRY ROCKY WOODS ON MOUNTAIN SUMMITS.	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> Sphagnum bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	2	14	0	3	0
<i>Calycanthus floridus var. glaucus</i> RICH MTN WOODS, HILLSIDES, STREAMBANKS.	Eastern Sweetshrub	T /	G5T5 / S2	10	4	0	0	0
<i>Carex aestivalis</i> Sandstone and acid soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces.	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Carex alata</i> GENERALLY KNOWN FROM WET SOIL MOSTLY NEAR THE COAST (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); MARSHES (KY)	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex appalachica</i> DRY MESIC WOODLAND OPENINGS.	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex atlantica ssp. capillacea</i> Bogs and seepages (Weakley 1998); in KY, wooded acid seeps.	Prickly Bog Sedge	E /	G5T5? / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i> SWAMPS, BOGS, WET MEADOWS AND SHORES.	Brown Bog Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Carex crawei</i> CEDAR GLADES AND PRAIRIES, ALSO REPORTED IN CALCAREOUS SHORES AND MEADOWS.	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	8	1	0	0	0
<i>Carex crebriflora</i> BOTTOMLAND AND OTHER NUTRIENT-RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998); MESIC LOESS BLUFFS IN WESTERN KY.	Coastal Plain Sedge	T /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex decomposita</i> SWAMPS, SINKHOLE PONDS, OFTEN ON FLOATING LOGS; ALSO OFTEN GROWING ON CYPRESS KNEES, CYPRESS BASES (OFTEN AT OR NEAR WATER LEVEL) (WEAKLEY 1998)..	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex gigantea</i> BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND FLOODPLAIN SWAMPS; ALSO CYPRESS DEPRESSIONS (WEAKLEY 1998)..	Large Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex hystericina</i> SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	8	0	0	0
<i>Carex joorii</i> Wet woods and swamps, seasonal ponds and pond edges.	Cypress-swamp Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex juniperorum</i> Clayey soils over crumbling limestone or shale in open to partially open areas associated with glades or shale barrens.	Cedar Sedge	E /	G2 / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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<i>Carex leptoneura</i> Nutrient-rich forests, such as rich, seepy northern hardwood forests (Weakley 1998).	Finely-nerved Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex pellita</i> RICH MEADOWS, SWALES AND SHORES (FERNALD 1970)..	Woolly Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Carex reniformis</i> Moist soil (Gleason and cronq. 1991)	Reniform Sedge	E /	G4? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex roanensis</i> Mesic forests (Weakley 1998 draft); in KY, wooded south-facing slopes between 3600 and 3800 ft (Jones 1999).	Roan Mountain Sedge	E /	G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex rugosperma</i> DRY MESIC WOODLAND, PRAIRIE.	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	5	2	0	0	0
<i>Carex seorsa</i> WET WOODS (GLEASON AND CRONQ 1991)ALLUVIAL AND WET WOODLANDS (JONES 2000 DRAFT).	Weak Stellate Sedge	S /	G4 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex stipata var. maxima</i> SWAMPY WOODLANDS.	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5TNR / SH	0	3	0	0	0
<i>Carex straminea</i> SWAMPS AND WET MEADOWS.	Straw Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex tetanica</i> Meadows and low woods (Gleason and cronq 1991)	Rigid Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Carya aquatica</i> BOTTOMLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN SWAMPS.	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	5	2	1	0	0
<i>Carya caroliniae-septentrionalis</i> DRY LIMESTONE HILLS, RIVER BOTTOMS AND LOW INUNDATED WOODS; MEDLEY LISTS DRY OAK-HICKORY FOREST ON SLOPES BLUFFS AND KNOBS.	Southern Shagbark Hickory	T /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Castanea dentata</i> Acidic upland soils (Gleason and Cronquist); mesic and xeric forests (Weakley 1998).	American Chestnut	E /	G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Castanea pumila</i> XERIC FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, GENERALLY IN FIRE-MAINTAINED HABITATS (WEAKLEY 1998); DRY OR MOIST ACID SOIL (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	8	7	2	0	0
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i> Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south- facing limestone slopes.	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	1	1	0
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> SANDY OR ROCKY SOIL, PLAINS, AND PRAIRIES (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); IN KY, SANDSTONE BOULDER-COBBLE BARS AND LIMESTONE COBBLE BARS (MEDLEY 1993).	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	11	0	0	0	0
<i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i> Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Alabama Lipfern	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Cheilanthes feei</i> Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..	Fee's Lipfern	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Chelone obliqua var. obliqua</i> Streambanks, swamp forests (Weakley 1998); alluvial swamps, wet woods.	Red Turtlehead	E /	G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Chelone obliqua var. speciosa</i> FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SWAMPS AND SLOUGHS; ALSO ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970).	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	7	5	0	0	0

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<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> Rich woods and shaded rocks and in KY on high sandy terraces in mesic woods.	Green-and-gold	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i> Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Cimicifuga rubifolia</i> COOL MOUNTAIN WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); MESOPHYTIC FOREST ON N FACING (?) SLOPES, RIVER BLUFFS AND RAVINES.	Appalachian Bugbane	T /	G3 / S2	5	2	0	0	0
<i>Circaea alpina</i> COOL MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS INCLUDING MESIC WOODED RAVINES.	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	21	0	0	0	0
<i>Clematis crispa</i> WET WOODS, SWAMPS, AND SLOUGH MARGINS.	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	3	2	0	2	0
<i>Collinsonia verticillata</i> Rich forests, ranging from moist forests to rather dry oak forests (Weakley 1998).	Whorled Horse-balm	E /	G3 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> Disturbance (fire) mediated. river bars, open woods, clearings and pastures, often on sandy soil.	Sweet-fern	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Conradina verticillata</i> Cobble bars in large streams in full sun and along sandy riverbanks.	Cumberland Rosemary	E / LT	G3 / S1	5	0	6	0	0
<i>Convallaria montana</i> Rocky or dry-mesic mixed hardwood forested slopes.	American Lily-of-the-valley	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> Dry - mesic mixed hardwood forest.	Spotted Coralroot	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i> OPEN WOODS, DRY SLOPES AND CLIFFS AND BACK-EDGE OF BOULDER-COBBLE BARS NEAR RIVERBANK.	Star Tickseed	S /	G5? / S2S3	20	1	0	0	0
<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i> DRY OR ROCKY WOODS AND SANDSTONE OUTCROPS.	Rock Harlequin	S /	G4G5 / S3?	16	2	0	0	0
<i>Cymophyllus fraserianus</i> Rich mountain woods; cove forests, mostly rather acidic and associated with rhododendron maximum, at moderate elevations (Weakley 1998); in KY, reported along streams at the base of mnt slopes (Medley) and above 2000 ft. elevation (Kral).	Fraser's Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i> Calcareous meadows, prairies, glades; in KY, plant generally found at the lower edge of limestone slope glades.	Small White Lady's-slipper	E /	G4 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i> Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E /	G3 / S1S2	21	2	5	0	0
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> BOGS, MOSSY SWAMPS AND WOODS, WET SHORES; IN KY, RICH MESIC FORESTED SLOPES.	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G4G5 / S2	9	2	3	2	0
<i>Dalea purpurea</i> PRAIRIE PATCHES AND CEDAR GLADES IN LIMESTONE REGIONS.	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> DRY WOODS, PRAIRIES, SANDHILLS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); EDGES OF CEDAR GLADES.	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	6	2	0	3	0
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> DRY, OPEN OR PARTIALLY SHADED SANDY OR ROCKY SOIL IN MESIC FORESTS AND CRACKS IN SANDSTONE CLIFFS AND CLIFF BASES.	Crinkled Hairgrass	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0

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<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i> SHORES, MEADOWS, FIELDS AND THICKETS, OPEN PINE WOODLANDS, OPENINGS ON SANDSTONE RIDGE TOPS.	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Didiplis diandra</i> SHALLOW WATERS, MARGINS OF SLOUGHS, PONDS, AND SLOW STREAMS.	Water-purslane	S /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Disporum maculatum</i> RICH MOUNTAIN WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991). IN KY, RARE AND LOCAL IN RICH MESOPHYTIC FORESTS (MEDLEY 1993). TYPICAL OF "MESIC FOREST" FORMATION. TYPICAL OF TRANSITION FROM C TO E (OR BOTH), WHERE C = TYPICAL OF MODERATE BASE-STATUS AND FERTILITY, AND	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	5	8	0	0	0
<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i> OCCURS ON OR UNDER SHADED CLIFFS, SUCH AS SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES, SOUTH OF THE GLACIAL BOUNDARY (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	17	5	1	0	0
<i>Draba cuneifolia</i> Dry rocky or sandy soil, cedar glades incl. disturbed sites.	Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Drosera brevifolia</i> Damp pine savannas, other wet sandy sites, rarely in seepage over rock outcrops (Weakley 1998); wet ditches and low fields.	Dwarf Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	6	2	4	0	0
<i>Echinodorus berteroi</i> PONDS, SWAMPS, SLOUGHS AND DITCHES.	Burhead	T /	G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Echinodorus parvulus</i> Sandy shores, low fields.	Dwarf Burhead	E /	G3Q / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i> CREEK BANKS; POOLS AND MARSHES (RADFORD); WET SANDS AND PEATS (FERNALD 1970).	Bright Green Spikerush	S /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i> PONDS, COOL WATERS OF SPRING BRANCHES, STREAM MARGINS, SLOUGHS.	Western Waterweed	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Elymus svensonii</i> XERIC ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED BLUFFS ALONG KY AND DIX RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.	Svenson's Wildrye	S /	G2G3 / S3	43	0	0	0	0
<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i> Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 1998).	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Eryngium integrifolium</i> Wet pinelands, meadows and savannas.	Blue-flower Coyote-thistle	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Erythronium rostratum</i> MESIC RAVINE FORESTS.	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	22	0	0	0	0
<i>Eupatorium semiserratum</i> Dry to wet open woods, shores, wet prairies; Steyermark has swamps, low meadows, wet prairies, low fields and low open woods; KY- dry open woods on sandstone, rocky slopes (Julian Campbell).	Small-flower Thoroughwort	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Eupatorium steelei</i> Gentle slopes of degraded sandstone and shale, openings in canopy of acer rubrum, liriodendron, q.velutina, q.borealis, q.alba, above 700m (2300 ft), esp. found on hilltops and colonizes to roadbanks below.	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	10	0	0	0	0
<i>Euphorbia mercurialina</i> RICH SOIL ON WOODED SLOPES OF RAVINES (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); DRY-MESIC TO MESIC WOODS IN THE MOUNTAINS.	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	7	4	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Eurybia hemispherica</i> Dry sandy woods, rock outcrops; also prairies, less commonly in moist, low ground (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Tennessee Aster	E /	G4T4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Eurybia radula</i> Bogs, streamsides and other moist places; in KY, seep in transisiton from virginia pine-tuplip tree to red maple-willow oak-sweet gum (jc?).	Rough-leaved Aster	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Eurybia saxicastellii</i> THICKETS IN TRANSITION FROM OPEN BOULDER-COBBLE BARS TO ADJACENT SLOPE FOREST.	Rockcastle Aster	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	20	0	0	0	0
<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i> REPORTED IN SAVANNAHS, BOGS, MEADOWS AND PRAIRIES, OPEN LIMESTONE, CHERT OR SANDSTONE GLADES; CEDAR GLADES ON LIMESTONE IN KY.	Hairy Fimbristylis	T /	G5 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Forestiera ligustrina</i> WOODS NEAR/ON ROCKY SLOPES AND ALONG STREAMS, IN BARRENS AND GLADES.	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	10	0	0	0	0
<i>Gentiana decora</i> MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS IN CANOPY ON MOUNTAIN SUMMITS.	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	15	6	1	0	0
<i>Gentiana flavida</i> Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i> Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	6	3	0	0	0
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> RIVER SWAMPS AND SLOUGH MARGINS.	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	3	3	0	0	0
<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i> Shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures (Weakley 1998); muddy pools and pond margins.	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Gratiola pilosa</i> WET MEADOWS, RIVERBANK SEEPS, POND MARGINS, PINE BARRENS; ALSO SANDY WOODS, CLEARINGS AND ROADSIDES (FERNALD 1970).	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	7	1	1	0	0
<i>Gratiola viscidula</i> MARSHES, POND MARGINS AND ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970); WET STREAMBANKS.	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
<i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i> PRAIRIES, GLADES, BARRENS, DRY PINELANDS AND WOODLANDS, DRY FIELDS (WEAKLEY 1998); DRY SANDY OR ROCKY OPENINGS.	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Gymnopogon brevifolius</i> Pine savannas, sandhills, dry woodlands (Weakley 1998); sandy or peaty ground, pine barrens on the coastal plain.	Shortleaf Skeleton-grass	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	8	10	0	1	0
<i>Hedeoma hispidum</i> CEDAR GALDE, LIMESTONE OUTCROP, STRIP MINE AND OTHER DISTURBED HABITAT.	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i> Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	4	0	2	0
<i>Helianthemum canadense</i> Open oak woods and oak pine woodlands, clearings, barrens, also reported from prairies.	Canada Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Helianthus eggertii</i> Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.	Eggert's Sunflower	T / LT	G3 / S2	36	0	0	0	0
<i>Helianthus silphioides</i> Low sandy alluvial soils, fallow fields, woodland borders, open dry uplands, thickets and roadsides.	Silphium Sunflower	E /	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Heracleum lanatum</i> RICH DAMP SOIL; IN KY, ROADSIDE ON MOUNTAIN RIDGE.	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> STREAMS, QUIET WATERS OR MUD FLATS, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL LAKES.	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	7	4	0	0	0
<i>Heteranthera limosa</i> SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	9	1	0	1	0
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> DRY, OFTEN SANDY PLACES, PARTICULARLY DISTURBED SITES.	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	3	0	1	0	0
<i>Hexastylis contracta</i> Deciduous forests with acidic soil.	Southern Heartleaf	E /	G3 / S1	7	1	0	0	0
<i>Hexastylis heterophylla</i> RICH COVES, DECIDUOUS FOREST. ACID SOILS OF SANDY, PEATY OR ROCKY WOODS.	Variable-leaved Heartleaf	N /	G4G5Q / S3S4	8	0	0	0	0
<i>Hieracium longipilum</i> DRY PRAIRIES, OPEN WOODS AND FIELDS, PARTICULARLY ON SANDY SOIL (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	7	2	0	0	0
<i>Houstonia serpyllifolia</i> Streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas (Weakley 1998); moist soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Michaux's Bluets	E /	G4? / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i> Bogs, marshes, seepages, cliffs and ledges where wet by seepage or spray from waterfalls (Weakley 1998); meadows, damp woods.	American Water-pennywort	E /	G5 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i> Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs,	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Hydrolea ovata</i> Swamps and wet woods (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); in KY, sinkhole swamp.	Ovate Fiddleleaf	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Hydrolea uniflora</i> SWAMPY WOODLANDS, POND AND SLOUGH MARGINS, WET DITCHES.	One-flower Fiddleleaf	H /	G5 / SH	0	4	1	0	0
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i> MOIST OR WET WOODS, OPEN WET PLACES.	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	3	2	0	0	0
<i>Hypericum adpressum</i> MARSHES, SHORES, WET MEADOWS, SWALES AND DITCHES.	Creeping St. John's-wort	H /	G2G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Hypericum crux-andraee</i> MOIST OR DRY SANDY WOODS, MEADOWS AND BARRENS. ALSO PINE FLATWOODS (WEAKLEY 1998).	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	5	4	0	2	0
<i>Iris fulva</i> Sloughs, muddy shores and swampy woods and also drainage ditches, roadsides swales.	Copper Iris	E /	G5 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
<i>Isoetes butleri</i> Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies, less commonly in limey areas of acidic glades and prairies or along ponds and creeks (Steyermark 1999); flats and depressions on rocky slopes and barrens; in KY, wet area on a cedar glade.	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Isoetes melanopoda</i> Shallow depressions of sandstone and igneous glades and ledges, margins of ponds and sinkhole ponds, and moist depressions and ditches in sand (Steyermark 1999); primarily in shallow temporary pools; in KY, site in lowland woods.	Blackfoot Quillwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS	White Walnut	S /	G3G4 / S3	18	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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<i>Juncus articulatus</i> BOGS, WET MEADOWS, BEACHES AND SHORES.	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Juncus filipendulus</i> WET PLACES IN CEDAR GLADES.	Ringseed Rush	T /	G5 / S2?	1	1	1	0	0
<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>depressa</i> IN THIN SOIL AROUND ROCK OUTCROPS ON MOUNTAIN SUMMITS AND PIEDMONT MONADNOCKS, HIGH ELEVATION OLD FIELDS (VIRGINIA), XERIC COASTAL PLAIN SANDHILLS (SC AND VA) (WEAKLEY 1998),	Ground Juniper	T /	G5T5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> Dry soils, prairies, sand hills, open woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); sandstone glades.	Prairie Junegrass	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Krigia occidentalis</i>	Western Dwarf Dandelion	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> WET MEADOWS, SWAMPS, WET WOODS; IN KY, BOULDER COBBLE BARS ALONG CREEKS AND RIVERS, AND KNOWN FROM A ROADSIDE NEAR A RAILROAD (MEDLEY).	Vetchling Peavine	T /	G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Lathyrus venosus</i> DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
<i>Leavenworthia exigua</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> IN FULL SUN ON FLAT-BEDDED OUTCROPS OF SILURIAN LIMESTONE OR DOLOMITE IN SHALLOW SOILS OF GLADES, ROCK OUCROPS, PASTURES AND LAWNS.	Gladecress	E /	G4T1T2 / S1S2	48	0	10	19	0
<i>Leavenworthia torulosa</i> LIMESTONE GLADES AND OTHER THIN-SOIL AREAS WHERE LIMESTONE BEDROCK IS AT OR NEAR SURFACE, HOLDING WATER IN SPRING.	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	12	1	0	4	0
<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i> SANDY PINE BARRENS; ALSO IN WET (SPodosol) PINELANDS OF THE OUTER COASTAL PLAIN (WEAKLEY 1998). DRY SANDY BANKS IN KY.	Sand-myrtle	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i> PRAIRIE PATCHES ON LIMESTONE.	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	8	2	0	0	0
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i> DRY HILLSIDE, WOODLAND.	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	3	5	0	0	0
<i>Lesquerella globosa</i> Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.	Globe Bladderpod	E / C	G2 / S1	8	10	5	4	0
<i>Lesquerella lescurii</i> GLADES AND FIELDS IN RIVER FLOODPLAINS.	Lescur's Bladderpod	H /	G4 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Leucothoe recurva</i> Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Red-twig Doghobble	E /	G4G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Liatris cylindracea</i> DRY CALCAREOUS OR SILICEOUS SOIL, HILLSIDE GLADES, PRAIRIE OPENINGS.	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	1	0	0
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> DRY THICKETS, OPEN WOODS, CLEARINGS; ALSO GRASSY BALDS AND MEADOWS (WEAKLEY 1998)..	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	40	7	2	2	0
<i>Lilium superbum</i> MOIST MEADOWS, MOIST/WET WOODS INCLUDING FLOODPLAINS AND COVES	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	11	2	0	0	0
<i>Limnobium spongia</i> PONDS, BAYOUS, STAGNANT WATER.	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	5	4	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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<i>Liparis loeselii</i> BOGS, PEATY MEADOWS, AND DAMP OR SEEPING THICKETS OR MESIC SLOPES; HAS BEEN FOUND ON ABANDONED STRIP MINES (R. THOMPSON).	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	8	0	1	0	0
<i>Listera smallii</i> HUMUS OF DAMP WOODS AND THICKETS, BOGS OR SHADED, WEED-FREE HUMUS BELOW RHODODENDRON ON MOUNTAIN SLOPES AND STREAM HEADS.	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	8	3	1	0	0
<i>Lobelia appendiculata</i> var. <i>gattingeri</i> Limestone glade; also prairies (Fernald 1970)	Gattinger's Lobelia	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i> DAMP TO DRY SANDY OR ARGILLACEOUS SOIL, WET MEADOWS, SANDY SWAMPS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN AND INLAND.	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	15	3	1	2	0
<i>Lonicera dioica</i> var. <i>orientalis</i> MOIST WOODS AND THICKETS, OCCASIONALLY ON DUNES OR IN SWAMPS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991) . ASSOCIATED WITH LIMESTONE.	Wild Honeysuckle	H /	G5TNRQ / SH	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Lonicera reticulata</i> Rocky woods and banks.	Grape Honeysuckle	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Ludwigia hirtella</i> Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps, primarily from the coastal plain.	Hairy Ludwigia	E /	G5 / S1	1	3	0	0	0
<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i> Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998)..	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil; (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Lycopodium inundatum</i> Acid soil of bogs, shores, and meadows, often in seasonally inundated sites.(Gleason and Cronquist); in KY, temporary pool of water in mnts.	Northern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lysimachia fraseri</i> Hardwood forests, forest edges and roadbanks, thin soils around rock outcrops, usually flowering only when exposed to extra sunlight by a tree-fall light gap or other canopy opening (Weakley 1998); alluvial meadows; in KY, stream terrace in wooded ravine.	Fraser's Loosestrife	E /	G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> Open swamps and wet soils (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also swamp forests (Weakley 1998).	Swamp Candles	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Magnolia pyramidata</i> DENSE RICH WOODS AND FLOODPLAIN FORESTS.	Pyramid Magnolia	H /	G4 / SH	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i> MOIST MESOPHYTIC WOODS, MOUNTAIN AND STREAM TERRACES, MESIC ROCK FACES, AND RECENT CLEARINGS.	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	10	0	2	0	0
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
<i>Malus angustifolia</i> OPEN DRY - MESIC WOODS AND THICKETS.	Southern Crabapple	S /	G5? / S3	35	8	0	0	0
<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i> DRY OPEN NON-WOODED AREAS SUCH AS PRAIRIES, BOTH LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE, GLADES, EDGES OF BLUFFS, AND BARRENS, SOMETIMES OPEN ALLUVIAL GROUND IN VALLEYS AND ALONG GRAVEL BARS (STEYERMARK IN PART); IN KY, OLD FIELDS.	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> Primarily found along the flood-scoured banks of large, high-gradient rivers, in KY on river boulder-cobble bars and sandy shores, also reported from rocky lakeshores, creek banks, bluffs and floodplains.	Barbara's Buttons	E /	G2 / S1	6	1	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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<i>Matelea carolinensis</i> Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>latifolium</i> DRY OPEN SANDSTONE RIDGETOPS INCLUDING DRY TO DRY-MESIC SECOND GROWTH WOODS, ROAD EDGES AND ROCK OUTCROPS.	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>pectinatum</i> Sandy soil and barrens on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry sandy pineland and oak scrub (Fernald 1970).	American Cow-wheat	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Melanthera nivea</i> FLOODPLAINS AND SANDY WOODS INCLUDING DISTURBED OPENINGS.	Snow squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Melanthium parviflorum</i> Moist wooded slopes in the mountains.	Appalachian Bunchflower	E /	G4? / S1	5	1	0	0	0
<i>Melanthium virginicum</i> Wet acidic seepages and meadows.	Virginia Bunchflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Melanthium woodii</i> RICH DRY OR MESIC WOODS.	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
<i>Minuartia cumberlandensis</i> Shaded, fine grain sandy ledges and rockhouses.	Cumberland Sandwort	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Minuartia glabra</i> GRANITIC FLATROCKS, OTHER OUTCROPS OF GRANITE, GRANITIC GNEISS, OR OTHER FALSE GNEISSES AND SCHISTS, IN THE MOUNTAINS RESTRICTED TO LOW OR MEDIUM ELEVATIONS (WEAKLEY 1998). WOODED LEDGES, HILLS, AND LESSER MTS. IN KY ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS.	Appalachian Sandwort	T /	G4 / S1S2	9	0	0	0	0
<i>Mirabilis albidia</i> Meadows, grassy openings; in KY, sandy banks of mississippi river and roadsides.	Pale Umbrella-wort	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Monarda punctata</i> DRY SANDY SOILS ON OR NEAR THE COASTAL PLAIN, WEEDY IN SOME AREAS.	Spotted Bee-balm	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	1	0	0
<i>Monotropsis odorata</i> SANDSTONE RIDGETOPS, CHIEFLY PINE WOODS BUT ALSO MESOPHYTIC WOODS.	Sweet Pinesap	T /	G3 / S2	6	3	2	2	0
<i>Muhlenbergia bushii</i> Bottomland forests, mesic upland forests, bases and ledges of bluffs, banks of streams and rivers, fens, and less commonly glades, often on calcareous substrates (Steyermark 1999).	Bush's Muhly	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i> PRAIRIES AND OPEN HILLSIDES IN DRY OR GRAVELLY SOIL AND ALSO ON EDGES OF LIMESTONE BLUFFS AND GLADES. (RARELY, BOTTOMLAND FORESTS - STEYERMARK, 1999.)	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	14	0	0	0	0
<i>Muhlenbergia glaberrima</i> BOTTOMLAND FORESTS, MESIC UPLAND FORESTS, BOTTOMLAND AND UPLAND PRAIRIES (STEYERMARK 1999); DRY, DESSICCATED OR BAKED SOILS, GRAVELS, OR ROCKY SLOPES; AND MEDLEY REPORTS WET WOODS, MARSH EDGES AND FIELDS.	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> PONDS, DITCHES, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS.	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Myriophyllum pinnatum</i> PEATY OR MUDDY SHORES OR IN SHALLOW WATERS.	Cutleaf Water-milfoil	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Najas gracillima</i> MUDDY, PEATY, OR SANDY PONDS, POOLS, OR SHORES.	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i> MOIST, NUTRIENT-RICH FLOODPLAIN FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998); MESIC WOODS ON LOESS SOILS.	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	4	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Nestronia umbellula</i> Relatively mesic sites in sandhills in the upper coastal plain, mesic to dry piedmont oak forests Weakley 1998); red cedar-quercus rubrum- pinus virginianum forest, subxeric.	Conjurer's-nut	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Oclemena acuminata</i> MOIST SAND IN MESOPHYTIC FOREST, WET OPENINGS ALONG STREAM ON DIP SLOPE.	Whorled Aster	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Oenothera linifolia</i> Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	3	0	1	0
<i>Oenothera perennis</i> Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	3	1	1	0
<i>Oenothera triloba</i> DRY WOODS, BARRENS, AND PRAIRIES, OFTEN CALCAREOUS; IN KY, GLADES, DRY LIMESTONE SOIL, ROCK OUTCROPS IN FIELDS.	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	4	1	0	1	0
<i>Oldenlandia uniflora</i> Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Onosmodium molle ssp. hispidissimum</i> Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
<i>Onosmodium molle ssp. occidentale</i> Sandy, gravelly, or rocky prairies, glades, and open woods.	Western False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4? / S1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i> SWAMPS AND SHALLOW WATER, CHIEFLY ON COASTAL PLAIN; ALSO PEATY AND STAGNANT WATER, STREAMBEDS IN THE PIEDMONT, AND BOGS AND SWAMPS IN THE MOUNTAINS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	24	2	0	0	0
<i>Parnassia asarifolia</i> Streambanks and springy or boggy soil, chiefly in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); bogs, wet woods, rocky banks (Fernald 1970).	Kidneyleaf Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G4 / S1	5	1	0	1	0
<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i> Wet calcareous soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); herbaceous seepage areas.	Large-leaved Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i> Rocky slopes, ridges, and ledges at high altitudes.	Silverling	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Paxistima canbyi</i> CALCAREOUS ROCKS AND SLOPES (GENERALLY NEAR THE TOP OF CLIFFS OR BLUFFS), ROCKY WOODS IN THE MOUNTAINS, USUALLY ABOVE MAJOR STREAMS; IN 1995 FOUND ON CALCAREOUS SHALE.	Canby's Mountain-lover	T /	G2 / S2	19	0	0	0	0
<i>Perideridia americana</i> LOW GROUNDS, PRAIRIES, AND RICH WOODS.	Eastern Eulophus	T /	G4 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Phacelia ranunculacea</i> RICH WOODS AND ALLUVIUM.	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G3G4 / S3	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i> LIMESTONE BLUFFS/ROCKY SLOPES, STREAMBANKS, AND RIVER BLUFFS; ALSO RICH FORESTS AND WOODLANDS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	11	0	0	0	0
<i>Phlox bifida ssp. bifida</i> DRY SANDY SOIL ON WOODED SLOPES AND ROCK LEDGES.	Cleft Phlox	T /	G5?T5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Phlox bifida ssp. stellaria</i> Dry cliffs, bluffs, sandhills, dunes, dry sandy soil and rock ledges, cedar glades.	Starry-cleft Phlox	E /	G5?T3 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Platanthera cristata</i> DRY TO MOIST OPEN SOIL, THICKETS, WOODS, AND BOGS, MOIST OPEN EPHEMERAL STREAMHEADS, POND MARGINS.	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	4	1	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i> Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.	White Fringeless Orchid	E / C	G2G3 / S1	10	2	0	1	0
<i>Platanthera psycodes</i> Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	6	0	0
<i>Poa saltuensis</i> Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	5	4	0	0	0
<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	59	6	0	2	0
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> Open bogs and wet marshy meadows, grassy seepage slopes.	Rose Pogonia	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Polygala cruciata</i> Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	3	0	0	0
<i>Polygala paucifolia</i> Moist rich woods (Cronq.1991)	Gaywings	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Polygala polygama</i> DRY SANDY PINE-OAK WOODS AND OPENINGS ON MOUNTAIN RIDGETOPS.	Racemed Milkwort	T /	G5 / S2	11	1	0	0	0
<i>Polymnia laevigata</i> Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Pontederia cordata</i> MARSHES AND SHALLOW WATER, SLOUGHS, OPEN SWAMPS, AND OXBOW LAKES.	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	2	0	0	0
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> CALCAREOUS WATERS OF STREAMS, LAKES, AND PONDS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Prenanthes alba</i> Open woodlands and thickets.	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
<i>Prenanthes aspera</i> Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	3	2	0	0	0
<i>Prenanthes barbata</i> Prairies.	Barbed Rattlesnake-root	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i> RICH THICKETS AND OPENINGS; KY- RICH CALCAREOUS FOREST (JULIAN CAMPBELL).	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	T /	G3G4 / S2	11	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudognaphalium helleri</i> OAK, OAK-PINE, PINE WOODLANDS; ALSO SANDHILLS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Psoraleidium tenuiflorum</i> Dry prairies, open woods, and rocky banks.	Few-flowered Scurf-pea	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i> BRACKISH TO FRESH MARSHES.	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	5	1	0	0
<i>Ptilimnium costatum</i> SWAMPS AND WET WOODS.	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G3G4 / S2?	0	11	0	0	0
<i>Ptilimnium nuttallii</i> Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Quercus nigra</i> DAMP OR WET SOIL.	Water Oak	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i> SLOUGHS, DITCHES, AND MUDDY SWAMPS (FERNALD 1970); POND MARGINS.	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i> Savannas and moist woods on the coastal plain, swamp forests and stream banks.	Hoary Azalea	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Rhynchosia tomentosa</i> Xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas (Weakley 1998); barrens; in KY, reported near a seepage swamp.	Hairy Snoutbean	E /	G5 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i> Marshes, swamps, upland depression ponds, other wetlands (Weakley 1998).. in KY, mud at edge of sinkhole pond.	Tall Beaked-rush	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhynchospora recognita</i> SWAMPS, BOGS, AND OPEN WET SOIL INCLUDING DITCHES AND OTHER DISTRUBED SITUATIONS.	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	12	1	1	0	0
<i>Rubus canadensis</i> Forests, woodlands, grassy balds (Weakley 1998); woodland edges and openings.	Smooth Blackberry	E /	G5 / S1?	1	3	0	0	0
<i>Rubus whartoniae</i> DRY, SHALY SOIL, OFTEN IN DISTURBED SITES OR THE EDGES OF DRY WOODLANDS; ALSO OPEN OAK-HICKORY WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).	Wharton's Dewberry	T /	G2Q / S2	8	0	0	0	0
<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Sabatia campanulata</i> Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> SWAMPS, MUD, OR SHALLOW WATER OF LAKESHORES, PONDS & SLOUGHS.	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> POND AND SLOUGH MARGINS.	Delta Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S2?	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Sagittaria rigida</i> Swamps and ponds in shallow water.	Sessile-fruited Arrowhead	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i> ALLUVIAL SOILS IN FLOODPLAIN SWAMPS, USUALLY NEAR WATER.	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Salix discolor</i> DAMP THICKETS OR SHORES, OFTEN IN SWAMPS; IN KY, (NON-CALCAREOUS?) STREAMSIDES (J. CAMPBELL).	Pussy Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Salvia urticifolia</i> Woods, thickets and glades.	Nettle-leaf Sage	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens</i> Rich woods of ravine slopes, roadsides and openings at upper elevations of mountains. also, shaded, north-facing, wooded limestone bluffs and ledges (Steyermark 1975).	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	3	1	0	2	0
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> Marshes, wet meadows, and damp prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also fens and spray zones around waterfalls (Weakley 1998); peaty or boggy soils; in KY, found on moist exposed rocky sandstone ledge.	Canada Burnet	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Saxifraga michauxii</i> MOIST OR WET LEDGES AND ROCKY WOODS IN THE MOUNTAINS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Saxifraga micranthidifolia</i> Brooksides, wet rocks, and seeping streambanks in the mountains (Fernald 1970).	Lettuce-leaf Saxifrage	E /	G5 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Schisandra glabra</i> Mesic wooded slopes.	Bay Starvine	E /	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i> MOIST, ROCKY NORTHERN HARDWOOD AND SPRUCE FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998); THICKETS AND WOODS.	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	10	0	1	0	0
<i>Schoenoplectus hallii</i> Peaty and sandy shores.	Hall's Bulrush	E /	G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Schwalbea americana</i> Edges (usually) of moist to dry pinelands, oak woods, or clearings (Fernald 1970); moist sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Chaffseed	H / LE	G2 / SH	0	0	0	3	0
<i>Scirpus expansus</i> Swamps, bogs and streamsides.	Woodland Beakrush	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Scirpus verecundus</i> Dry oak-hickory woods and clearings. also in acid soils of sandstone or chert areas (Steyermark 1975). in KY, sandstone slopes, slightly damp (per j. campbell).	Bashful Bulrush	E /	G4G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>ciliata</i> Damp sandy soil and pine barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); acid soils of sandstone, chert, or granite substrate in openings of glades & rocky open woods, and on upland sandy prairies (Steyermark 1975). in KY, boulder cobble bars.	Fringed Nutrush	E /	G5TNR / S1?	4	1	0	1	0
<i>Scutellaria arguta</i> Mesic wooded slopes with white oak and yellow poplar.	Hairy Skullcap	E /	G2?Q / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i> ROCKY MIXED MESOPHYTIC WOODS, TALUS SLOPES, AND BLUFFS, USUALLY SANDSTONE SUBSTRATE.	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	6	3	0	0	0
<i>Sedum telephioides</i> CLIFFS AND KNOBS, DRY ROCK LEDGES AND CLIFF IN MTS.	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	2	1	2	0	0
<i>Sida hermaphrodita</i> GLADES AND RIVERBANKS, MOIST ALLUVIAL SOIL.	Virginia Mallow	S /	G2 / S2S3	6	1	0	0	0
<i>Silene ovata</i> Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. in il found in calcareous sandstone woods , exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.	Ovate Catchfly	E /	G2G3 / S1	3	7	0	0	0
<i>Silene regia</i> Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	6	1	1	3	0
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compassplant	N /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> var. <i>laciniatum</i> Prairies including roadside and railroad remnant prairies.	Compassplant	T /	G5TNR / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> PRAIRIES INCLUDING REMNANTS OF THIS FLORA ON ROADSIDES AND FIELDS.	Compassplant	T /	G5TNR / S2	18	0	0	0	0
<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i> BARRENS AND PRAIRIES.	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	16	0	0	0	0
<i>Silphium wasiotense</i> DRY- MESIC (CLOSED OR OPEN) WOODLANDS AND ADJ. ROADSIDES AND A RAVINE IN MIX MESOPHYTIC FOREST.	Appalachian Rosinweed	S /	G3? / S3?	34	0	2	0	0
<i>Solidago albopilosa</i> Behind dripline in sandstone rockhouses and ledges of sandstone cliffs.	White-haired Goldenrod	T / LT	G2 / S2	36	0	5	8	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Solidago buckleyi</i> WOODS AND BLUFFS.	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Solidago curtisii</i> RICH OR OPEN WOODS, CHIEFLY IN THE UPLANDS; BASE OF BLUFFS AND ALONG BLUFF LEDGES (STEYERMARK 1975).	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G5T4T5 / S2S3	11	1	0	0	0
<i>Solidago gracillima</i> SWAMPS AND OTHER MOIST PLACES(CRONQUIST); IN KY, OPEN ROCKY RIVER BANKS.	Southern Bog Goldenrod	S /	G4? / S2?	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Solidago puberula</i> DRY OR PEATY STERILE SOILS, SANDS, ROCKY BARRENS, ETC.; ALSO BOGS, WET MEADOWS, AND WET PASTURES (WEAKLEY 1998).	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	6	2	1	0	0
<i>Solidago randii</i> ROCK CREVICES AND SAND DUNES, DRY, OFTEN CALCAREOUS LEDGES, ROCKY BANKS, AND BOULDER-COBBLE BARS.	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T5? / S3	33	0	0	0	0
<i>Solidago roanensis</i> FORESTS OF MOUNTAIN SUMMITS; ALSO WOODLANDS AND ROADBANKS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	4	0	1	0	0
<i>Solidago shortii</i> Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	12	0	0	3	0
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> Stream and slough margins; also reported in shallow water.	Large Bur-reed	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i> VARIETY OF SEMI-OPEN HABITATS, GENERALLY IN WEEDY OR BRUSHY GROWTH ALONG THE MARGINS OF SLOUGHS, MARSHES AND OTHER AQUATIC HABITATS.	Swamp Wedgescale	S /	G4 / S1S2	4	1	2	0	0
<i>Spiraea alba</i> Wet meadows, swamps, and shores (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Spiraea virginiana</i> Riverbanks, riverside shrub thickets where occasionally flood-scoured (Weakley 1998) to deter arboreal establishment.	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	21	0	2	0	0
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i> DAMP WOODS, MARSHES, AND WET SHORES (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); ALSO OCCURS IN WET DISTURBED AREAS INCLUDING PASTURES.	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	12	0	3	0	0
<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i> CALCAREOUS SOIL IN DRY, GRASSY PRAIRIES (LUER 1975) AND GLADES; ALSO REPORTED FROM SEEPY AND OTHER OPEN WETLAND SITES IN THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE RANGE.	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	17	0	0	0	0
<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i> DAMP ACID SOIL OF OPEN WOODS, FIELDS, AND MEADOWS, MEDLEY DESCRIBES DRY-MESIC WOODS.	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Spiranthes odorata</i> Swamps and marshes (Weakley 1998); in KY, open herbaceous edge of swamp and a wet pasture but also known from swamps.	Sweetscent Ladies'-tresses	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i> PRAIRIES, LIMESTONE GLADES, LIMESTONE CLIFF EDGES, ALONG RAILROADS.	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> Dry open ground, prairies, glades and woodland openings near glades, rocky cliffs.	Northern Dropseed	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Stachys eplingii</i> Dry mountain forests, on mountain ridge summit; also mesic forests, bogs & wet meadows (Weakley 1998).	Epling's Hedgenettle	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Stellaria fontinalis</i> ON PERMANENTLY WET LIMESTONE CLIFFS ABOVE STREAMS IN FULL SUN OR LIGHT SHADE. SPRINGS, RILLS AND WET ROCKS (FERNALD 1970).	Water Stitchwort	T /	G3 / S2	9	0	1	3	0
<i>Stellaria longifolia</i> MOIST AND WET WOODLANDS, GRASSY STREAMBANKS, WET MEADOWS. ALSO FRESHWATER TIDAL MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i> MESIC FORESTS ON RIVER BLUFFS AND IN SEEPS AND RIDGETOPS, EPHEMERAL STREAMBANKS, WET BOULDER-COBBLE BARS AND RIVERBANKS.	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Streptopus roseus</i> var. <i>perspectus</i> Rich mountain woods.	Rosy Twisted-stalk	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	5	0	0	0
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Calcareous ledges and woodlands, barrens, and gravels.	Snowberry	E /	G5 / S1	9	0	0	0	0
<i>Symphyotrichum concolor</i> DRY SANDY OPEN OAK-PINE WOODS AND BARRENS, AND ROADSIDES.	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G4? / S2	17	3	1	0	0
<i>Symphyotrichum drummondii</i> var. <i>texanum</i> BOTTOMLANDS AND OPEN WOODS.	Hairy Heart-leaved Aster	H /	G5TNR / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Symphyotrichum pratense</i> OPEN DRY WOODS, BLUFFS AND PRAIRIES. OCCURS WITH PRAIRIE VEGETATION AND IN CEDAR GLADES IN KY.	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	GNR / S3	17	0	0	0	0
<i>Talinum calcaricum</i> Limestone glades.	Limestone Fameflower	E /	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Talinum teretifolium</i> Dry rocks (often serpentine) and sands; also in shallow soil, especially where periodically wet by seepage, often in mats of moss (Weakley 1998); in KY, flat sandstone glades, in zone between grass and rock (J. Campbell).	Roundleaf Fameflower	E /	G4 / S1	11	0	0	1	0
<i>Taxus canadensis</i> CONIFEROUS WOODS AND BOGS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991) IN MOST OF RANGE; IN KY, FOUND ON COOL MESIC STREAMBANKS AND BASES OF LIMESTONE BLUFFS.	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	22	0	2	0	0
<i>Tephrosia spicata</i> Sandy fields, open woods, and barrens.	Spiked Hoary-pea	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	13	1	1	0	0
<i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i> MOUNTAIN WOODS; FORESTS AND WOODLANDS OVER CALCAREOUS ROCK (WEAKLEY 1998).	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	15	0	0	1	0
<i>Thermopsis mollis</i> Dry wood slopes and ridges.	Soft-haired Thermopsis	E /	G4? / S1	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> MOIST OR WET SOIL, OFTEN IN SWAMPS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); ALSO DRY LIMESTONE, DOLOSTONE, AND CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE CLIFFS, TALUS, AND BOULDERFIELDS (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY OCCURS ALONG ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED RIVERBANKS, USUALLY ON LIMESTONE.	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	22	5	0	0	0
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> In peaty habitats, sandhill seepage and mountain bogs (Weakley 1998); floodplain forests.	Poison Sumac	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Tragia urticifolia</i> Dry woodlands and rock outcrops, particularly over mafic or calcareous rocks (Weakley 1998); dry, sandy soil; in KY, natural rocky openings on sw-facing limestone point (J. Campbell).	Nettle-leaf Noseburn	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i> MARGINS OF SWAMP FORESTS AND SANDY RIVER BOTTOMS.	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	29	1	0	0	0
<i>Trichostema setaceum</i> Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	2	0
<i>Trientalis borealis</i> Woodlands and peaty slopes, bogs, ascending to subalpine regions; in KY, dry hemlock sites at cliff base.	Northern Starflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Trifolium reflexum</i> Borders of sandy woods, fields, roadsides, etc. (Fernald 1970); also prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); a weed in much of its southern range.	Buffalo Clover	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	3	2	0	0
<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i> Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	55	0	4	31	0
<i>Trillium nivale</i> Rich moist woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..	Snow Trillium	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Trillium pusillum</i> Depression swamps.	Least Trillium	E /	G3 / S1	7	1	0	0	0
<i>Trillium undulatum</i> MESIC RAVINE FORESTS, UPPER ELEVATION MESIC HEMLOCK FORESTS, SEEPS IN MESIC FORESTS AND AN OAK-CHESNUT FOREST.	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	7	6	0	0	0
<i>Triplasis purpurea</i> DRY (ALMOST PURE) SAND, SANDY RIVERBANKS.	Purple Sandgrass	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ulmus serotina</i> UPLAND TO BOTTOMLAND LIMESTONE WOODS, ALLUVIAL TERRACES.	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
<i>Utricularia macrorhiza</i> Deep or shallow quiet waters.	Greater Bladderwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Vallisneria americana</i> SHALLOW QUIET WATERS AND SHORES.	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	16	0	0	0	0
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i> LOW WET WOODS AND MARSHES, WET ROADSIDES, STREAMBANKS.	New York Ironweed	S /	G5 / S3	25	2	0	1	0
<i>Viburnum molle</i> ROCKY DRY TO SOMEWHAT DRY WOODS USUALLY AT ABOUT MID-SLOPE.	Softleaf Arrowwood	T /	G5 / S3?	14	0	0	0	0
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var. <i>rafinesquianum</i> DRY, ESP. CALCAREOUS WOODS.	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2?	6	5	0	0	0
<i>Viola septemloba</i> var. <i>egglestonii</i> CALCAREOUS BARRENS, GLADES AND DRY PRAIRIES ON SILURIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES.	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	34	7	2	2	0
<i>Viola walteri</i> DRY OR MOIST WOODS AND LEDGES (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991)..	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Northern Fox Grape	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	5	0	1	0
<i>Vitis rupestris</i> SANDY BANKS AND SHORES (FERNALD 1970); DRY HILLS AND ROCKS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); ALONG STREAMS AND IN RIVERBANK SCOUR AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN CALCAREOUS AREAS (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY, COBBLE BANKS OF ROCKCASTLE RIVER AT OUTER EDGE OF VEGETATION.	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	18	0	0	0	0
<i>Woodsia scopulina</i> ssp. <i>appalachiana</i>	Appalachian Woodsia	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Xyris difformis</i> Wet sands or sandy peats of flatwood pond margins, lakeshores, but more often in alluvial situations; also savannas and roadside ditches (Weakley 1998).	Carolina Yellow-eyed-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i> SWAMPS AND MARGINS OF STREAMS.	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0

Gastropods

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Anguispira rugoderma</i> FOUND ABOUT OLD LOGS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PINE MOUNTAIN (HUBRICHT 1985). SEEMS MOST ACTIVE ON THE SURFACE DURING THE SPRING AND FALL WHEN THE WEATHER IS RELATIVELY COOL, BUT BURROWS INTO ROTTING WOOD AND SOIL DURING HOT SUMMER AND COLD WINTER WEATHER.	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	GNR / S2	9	2	0	0	0
<i>Antroselates spiralis</i> FOUND ON THE UNDERSIDES OF LARGE STONES IN RUNNING WATER OF SRINGS AND STREAMS IN CAVES (HUBRICHT 1963, BURCH 1989). OCCURS ONLY IN BASE-LEVEL CAVE STREAMS AND THEIR SPRING ORIFICES, AND WAS TAKEN ON THE UNDERSIDES OF SUBMERGED PLANKS AND SLABS OF BREAKDO	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G2 / S2	14	0	2	0	0
<i>Appalachina chilhoweensis</i> LEAF LITTER, ROCK PILES, OR CRAWLING ON THE GROUND. ALSO FOUND ON THE BOLES OF TREES IN WET WEATHER (HUBRICHT 1985). MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) INDICATED IT IS FOUND IN ACID WOODLANDS, USUALLY IN MATURE FORESTS ON RELATIVELY STEEP SLOPES ALONG CLIFFLINES, OR I	Queen Crater	S /	GNR / S1S2	9	1	0	0	0
<i>Fumonelix wetherbyi</i> UNDER LOGS AND IN MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985). IN KENTUCKY, MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) FOUND THE SPECIES ON EXTREMELY STEEP, FORESTED SLOPES ADJACENT TO CLIFFLINES, NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS, OR IN AND AROUND BOULDER TALUS.	Clifty Covert	S /	GNR / S2	15	4	0	0	0
<i>Glyphyalinia raderi</i> A CALCIPHILE. PROBABLY A BURROWER. THE FEW SPECIMENS COLLECTED ACROSS ITS RANGE WERE FOUND AMONGST ROCKS (HUBRICHT 1985).	Maryland Glyph	S /	G2 / S1					
<i>Glyphyalinia rhoadsi</i> LEAF LITTER IN UPLAND WOODS (HUBRICHT 1985).	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	7	3	0	0	0
<i>Helicodiscus notius specus</i> KNOWN ONLY FROM THE TOTAL DARKNESS OF CAVES WHERE IT FEEDS ON CAVE CRICKET GUANO (HUBRICHT 1985).	A Snail	T /	G5TNR / S1	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Helicodiscus punctatellus</i>	Punctate Coil	S /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i> CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFEROID" VEGETATION.	Onyx Rocksnail	S /	G5 / S3S4	11	3	0	3	0
<i>Lithasia armigera</i> BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (KNPC), SLOPING ROCK OUTCROPS WITH POCKETS OF SAND, GRAVEL AND MUD, PARTIALLY BURIED LOGS, AND ROCK RIPRAP (SICKEL 1988).	Armored Rocksnail	S /	G3G4 / S3S4	13	0	0	4	0
<i>Lithasia geniculata</i>	Ornate Rocksnail	S /	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lithasia verrucosa</i> OBSERVATIONS ON THE HABITAT INCLUDE SPECIMENS TAKEN FROM RECENTLY EXPOSED BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (HAAG AND PALMER-BALL, PERS COMM).	Varicose Rocksnail	S /	G3G4 / S3S4	8	0	0	0	0
<i>Mesomphix rugeli</i> UNDER LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES OR ON MOUNTAINS (HUBRICHT 1985).	Wrinkled Button	T /	G3G4 / S2	10	1	0	0	0
<i>Neohelix dentifera</i> FOUND UNDER LEAF LITTER AND ABOUT LOGS AND ROCKS ON WOODED MOUNTAINSIDES, OFTEN WHERE THE SOIL IS QUITE ACID (HUBRICHT 1985).	Big-tooth Whitelip	T /	G4 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
<i>Paravitrea lapilla</i> UNDER MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985).	Gem Supercoil	T /	GNR / S1	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Patera panselenus</i> UNDER ROCKS AND LOGS ON WOODED FLOODPLAINS, HILLSIDES, AND RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985).	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G3G4 / S1	2	1	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Pilsbryna sp. 1</i> LITTER OF THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF BIG BLACK MOUNTAIN (PETRANKA 1982).	A Snail	E /	GNR / S1	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Pleurocera curta</i>	Shortspire Hornsnail	S /	G2 / S2	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Rabdotus dealbatus</i> A CALCIPHILE AND IS FOUND CRAWLING ON THE GROUND OR ON LOW VEGETATION IN WET WEATHER (HUBRICHT 1985).	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	GNR / S1S2	5	4	3	0	0
<i>Vertigo bollesiana</i> FOUND IN LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN MARSHES (HUBRICHT 1985).	Delicate Vertigo	E /	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Vertigo clappi</i> FOUND IN LEAF LITTER AND MOSS ON WOODED HILLSIDES (HUBRICHT 1985).	Cupped Vertigo	E /	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitrinizonites latissimus</i> UNDER LEAF LITTER OR CRAWLING ON THE GROUND IN WET WEATHER. USUALLY FOUND ABOVE 2,000 FEET IN THE MOUNTAINS, BUT MAY OCCUR BELOW 1,000 FEET IN THE OUTLYING HILLS.	Glassy Grapeskin	T /	G4 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
<i>Webbhelix multilineata</i> LOW, WET PLACES, IN MARSHES, FLOODPLAINS, MEADOWS, AND MARGINS OF LAKES AND PONDS, UNDER LITTER AND DRIFT (HUBRICHT 1985).	Striped Whitelip	T /	GNR / S1S2	3	0	1	0	0
Freshwater Mussels								
<i>Alasmidonta atropurpurea</i> MEDIUM-SIZE, LOW TO MODERATE GRADIENT, HIGH QUALITY STREAMS USUALLY IN AREAS OF NEAR ZERO FLOW. OCCUPIES INTERSTITIAL SPACES WITHIN COBBLE AND OR BOULDER SUBSTRATE WHERE IT IS USUALLY PARTLY BURIED IN A SAND, GRAVEL, AND MUD MIXTURE (HARKER ET AL. 1980, CAL	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	47	5	0	3	0
<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i> OCCURS IN LARGE TO MEDIUM SIZE STREAMS BUT MORE TYPICAL OF SMALLER STREAMS (BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, OESCH 1984, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914). SOMETIMES FOUND IN LAKES CONNECTED TO RIVERS. PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED THE PRE	Elktoe	T /	G4 / S2	62	26	15	22	0
<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i> INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.	Cumberland Papershell	E /	G1 / S1	24	0	1	9	0
<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> USUALLY FOUND IN MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WHERE IT INHABITS SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SILT TO RUBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SLOW TO SWIFT CURRENTS OF SHALLOW TO DEEP WATER (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, BUCHANAN 1980, NELSON AND FREITAG 1980, PARMALEE 1967)	Spectaclecase	E / C	G2G3 / S1	13	0	14	24	0
<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	95	24	18	28	0
<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> MEDIUM TO LARGE, CLEAR STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH CLEAN-SWEPT RUBBLE, GRAVEL, AND SAND SUBSTRATES (WILSON AND CLARK 1914, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON NO DATE). ALHSTEDT (1984) INDICATED THAT E. BREVIDENS REMAINS BURIED	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	14	0	15	27	0
<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i> MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SHALLOW RIFFLES OR SHOALS OF RUBBLE, GRAVEL AND SAND (WILSON AND CLARK 1914, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON NO DATE). IT MAY LIVE BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE SUBSTRATE DURING CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR (GORDON NO DATE).	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	33	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i> CUMBERLANDIAN FORM THAT INHABITED HEADWATERS AND GRADED INTO E. FLORENTINA (OR E. FLORENTINA FLORENTINA DEPENDING UPON THE AUTHORITY CONSULTED) IN LARGER RIVERS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, ORTMANN 1924, STANSBERRY 1970). PROBABLY A RIFFLE AND SHOAL SPECIES	Tan Riffleshell	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	5	0	0	3	0
<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i> INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFLES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	2	7	0	9	0
<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i> RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATERS 1987).	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	2	13	15	13	0
<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i> OCCURS IN MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS TO LARGE RIVERS GENERALLY ON MUD, ROCKY, GRAVEL, OR SAND SUBSTRATES IN FLOWING WATER (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, JOHNSON 1978, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE 1967). OFTEN DEEPLY BURIED IN SUBSTRATE AND OVERLOOKED BY COLL	Snuffbox	E /	G3 / S1	61	17	48	25	0
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i> GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	111	13	24	28	0
<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> LARGE RIVERS IN HABITATS RANGING FROM SILT TO BOULDERS, BUT APPARENTLY MORE COMMONLY FROM GRAVEL AND COBBLE. COLLECTED FROM SHALLOW AND DEEP WATER WITH CURRENT VELOCITY RANGING FROM ZERO TO SWIFT (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, BUCHANAN 1980), BU	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	20	10	10	24	0
<i>Lampsilis ovata</i> CONSIDERED A LARGE RIVER SPECIES (CLENCH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERRY 1976), BUT OCCURS IN MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS IN GRAVEL, SAND, OR EVEN MUD (PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1970, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989). IN THE LOWER WABASH AND OHIO RIVERS S	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	57	12	10	52	0
<i>Lasmigona compressa</i> GENERALLY OCCURS IN CREEKS, SMALL STREAMS, AND HEADWATERS OF LARGER RIVERS IN SAND, FINE GRAVEL, OR MUD BOTTOMS, USUALLY IN SWIFT WATER BELOW RIFFLES (CLARKE 1981; GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944; PARMALEE 1967; TAYLOR 1980A, B).	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	6	4	0	0	0
<i>Lexingtonia dolabelloides</i> COARSE SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES OF LARGE PARTICLE-SIZE IN SMALL STREAMS TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT (GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).	Slabside Pearlymussel	X / C	G2 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Obovaria retusa</i> LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERRY 1976).	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	6	11	39	0
<i>Pegias fabula</i> SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH COOL WATER. FOUND IN POOLS AND RIFFLES ON AND SOMETIMES BURIED IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATE OR UNDER LARGE ROCKS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, DISTEFANO 1984, HARKER ET AL. 1980, STANSBERRY 1976, STARNES AND STARNES 1980, WILS	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	32	4	4	31	0
<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i> USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	16	4	2	35	0
<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN CURRENT ON MUD, SAND, OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS AT DEPTH OF 1-2 METERS OR MORE (BAKER 1928, PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	104	22	4	18	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Pleurobema clava</i> THIS SPECIES IS AN INHABITANT OF SMALL STREAMS AND RIVERS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944; ORTMANN 1919,1925), ALTHOUGH IN KENTUCKY IT IS KNOWN FROM MODERATLY LARGE RIVERS. OFTEN DEEPLY BURIED IN THE SUBSTRATE AND CONSEQUENTLY DIFFICULT TO FIND (WATTER	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	7	13	9	44	0
<i>Pleurobema oviforme</i> INHABITS SMALL HEADWATER STREAMS AND LARGE RIVERS (E.G., TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS)(ORTMANN 1925, STANSBERY 1976), BUT IS REPORTED TO PREFER SMALLER HEADWATER STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984). PRESENT IN SAND/GRAVEL MIXTURES AND OCCASIONALLY MUD IN THE VICI	Tennessee Clubshell	E /	G3 / S1	19	7	21	17	0
<i>Pleurobema plenum</i> MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	32	4	5	12	0
<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i> INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982).	Pyramid Pigtoe	E /	G2 / S1	44	6	14	43	0
<i>Potamilus capax</i> OCCURS IN MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZED RIVERS OFTEN AROUND ISLAND AND BACK CHANNELS, AND SOMETIMES IN DITCHES, IN MUD (OOZE); MIXED SAND, MUD, AND CLAY; OR FINE SILT AND MUD IN FLOWING WATER AT DEPTHS OF A FEW INCHES UP TO EIGHT FEET (PARMALEE 1967, AHLSTEDT AND	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G1 / S1	11	6	3	2	0
<i>Potamilus purpuratus</i> DEEP STREAMS WITH DEEP MUD AND FAIRLY QUIET POOLS (MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962). IN MISSOURI BOOTHEEL STREAMS, IT IS FOUND IN SMALL TO MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH MUD OCCASIONALLY INTERSPERSED (OESCH 1984). IN THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER OF ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI, INDIVIDUAL	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
<i>Ptychobranchnus subtentum</i> APPARENTLY PREFERS SMALLER STREAM AND RIVERS WHERE IT OCCUPIES CLEAN SWEEP RUBBLE, GRAVEL, AND SAND SUBSTRATES IN SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SHOALS WITH MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983). SOMETIMES FOUND BURIED ALONG SIDES OF BOU	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / C	G2G3 / S1	35	2	16	28	0
<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).	Rabbitsfoot	T /	G3T3 / S2	56	9	16	36	0
<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i> OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).	Salamander Mussel	T /	G3 / S2S3	31	13	22	1	0
<i>Toxolasma lividus</i> SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.	Purple Lilliput	E /	G2 / S1	21	10	21	16	0
<i>Toxolasma texasiensis</i> LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967, CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	10	0	1	0	0
<i>Villosa fabalis</i> OCCURS IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE RIVERS WHERE IT LIVES DEEPLY BURIED IN SAND AND GRAVEL BOUND TOGETHER BY THE ROOTS OF AQUATIC VEGETATION (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983; ORTMANN 1925, 1926; PARMALEE 1967; STANSBERY 1976). THIS SMALL MUSSEL IS EASY TO OVERLOOK BEC	Rayed Bean	X / C	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	9	0
<i>Villosa lienosa</i> INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	52	32	40	9	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Villosa ortmanni</i> FREE-FLOWING, UPLAND RIVERS THAT RANGE IN SIZE FROM SMALL (1ST ORDER) SPRING FED STREAMS TO THE GREEN RIVER (CICERELLO 1994). MANY FLOW PERMANENTLY, BUT OTHERS SOMETIMES HAVE NO FLOW. SUBSTRATES RANGE FROM COBBLE AND BOULDER WITH MIXED GRAVEL AND SAND OVE	Kentucky Creekshell	T /	G2 / S2	32	3	32	1	1
<i>Villosa trabalis</i> SAND OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, BUT ALSO HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM BARS IN THE MAINSTREAM CUMBERLAND RIVER (CLARKE 1981, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	97	13	52	26	0
<i>Villosa vanuxemensis</i> INHABITS SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES IN AND ADJACENT TO SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SHOALS IN SLOW TO FAST CURRENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	14	0	12	1	0
Arachnids								
<i>Hesperonemastoma inops</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Harvestman	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Kleptochthonius attenuatus</i> A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Kleptochthonius cerberus</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Kleptochthonius erebicus</i> CAVE OBLIGATE.	A Cave Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Kleptochthonius hageni</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Kleptochthonius hubrichti</i> CAVE OBLIGATE.	A Cave Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Kleptochthonius microphthalmus</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Tyrannochthonius hypogeus</i> APPARENTLY A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Crustaceans								
<i>Barbicambarus cornutus</i> LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2	28	4	0	0	0
<i>Bryocamptus morrisoni elegans</i> TROGLOBITIC COPEPOD THAT INHABITS POOLS (LEWIS 1993).	A Copepod	T /	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Caecidotea barri</i> CAVE ENVIRONMENT.	Clifton Cave Isopod	E /	G1G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Cambarellus puer</i> CYPRESS SWAMPS, STREAMS, AND LOWLANDS (DRAINED WETLANDS) ON THE MISSISSIPP ALLUVIAL PLAIN, USUALLY AMONG LIVING OR DEAD VEGETATION (PAGE 1985).	Swamp Dwarf Crayfish	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Cambarellus shufeldtii</i> INHABITS SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, DITCHES, LAKES, PONDS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS (HOBBS 1989) ON THE COASTAL PLAIN, AND MAY BURROW TO SURVIVE DROUGHTS (PAGE 1985).	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	1	5	2	1	0
<i>Cambarus friaufi</i> Swift parts of small streams.	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S3S4	4	1	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Cambarus parvoculus</i> ROCKY STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G4 / S2	12	2	0	0	0
<i>Cambarus veteranus</i> STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).	Big Sandy Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
<i>Gammarus bousfieldi</i> POOLS OR AREAS WITH LITTLE CURRENT, DEEP MUD-DETRITUS BOTTOMS, AND BEDS OF EMERGENT VEGETATION (COLE AND MINCKLEY 1961).	Bousfield's Amphipod	E /	G1 / S1	3	2	0	0	0
<i>Orconectes australis packardii</i> SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS AND POOLS (HOBBS 1989).	Appalachian Cave Crayfish	T /	G4T3 / S2S3	5	14	0	0	0
<i>Orconectes bisectus</i> MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (HOBBS 1989). AT THE TYPE LOCALITY (BRUSHY FORK), SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED FROM A MUD AND RUBBLE BOTTOM (RHOADES 1944).	Crittenden Crayfish	T /	G2 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
<i>Orconectes burri</i> Small to medium-sized stream with sand and gravel substrates, most commonly in woody debris piles or woody vegetation root masses along stream banks (Taylor and Sabaj 1998).	Blood River Crayfish	T /	G2G3 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Orconectes inermis inermis</i> SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1989).	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G4T3T4 / S3	23	18	3	0	0
<i>Orconectes jeffersoni</i> FLAT COBBLE AND BOULDER STREWN STREAMS.	Louisville Crayfish	E /	G1 / S1	3	10	0	0	0
<i>Orconectes lancifer</i> OXBOW LAKES AND STREAMS ON THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985), WHERE IT LIVES AMONG ORGANIC DEBRIS, USUALLY NEAR BALD CYPRESS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984).	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	3	5	0	0	0
<i>Orconectes palmeri palmeri</i> SWIFT, DEBRIS-FILLED RIFFLES OVER MIXED SAND, MUD, AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984)	A Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Orconectes pellucidus</i> SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1976).	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S /	G3 / S3	16	6	2	0	0
<i>Palaemonias ganteri</i> LARGE BASE LEVEL STREAM PASSAGES (I.E., LOWEST LEVEL) AND ASSOCIATED TRIBUTARIES CHARACTERIZED BY SLOW FLOW, COARSE TO FINE GRAIN SAND AND COARSE SILT SEDIMENTS, AND ABUNDANT QUANTITIES OF ORGANIC MATERIAL (USFWS 1988).	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	15	0	0	0	0
<i>Procambarus viaeviridis</i> CYPRESS SWAMPS AND FLOODPLAIN STREAMS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985). BURR AND HOBBS (1984) COLLECTED SPECIMENS FROM DEBRIS-FILLED POOLS IN GULF COASTAL PLAIN STREAMS.	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
<i>Stygobromus vitreus</i> SMALL DRIP AND SEEP POOLS IN CAVES, BUT OCCASIONALLY IS FOUND IN SURFACE SEEPS IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA (HOLSINGER 1972).	An Amphipod	S /	G3G4 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
Diplopods								
<i>Pseudotremia amphiorax</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudotremia carterensis</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Milliped	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
<i>Pseudotremia merops</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudotremia spira</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Pseudotremia unca</i> CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Insects								
<i>Acroneuria kosztarabi</i> RELATIVELY CLEAN, COBBLE AND BOULDER-STREWN STREAMS.	A Perlid Stonefly	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Allocaupnia cunninghami</i> SPRING-FED STREAMS IN KARST HABITATS.	A Capniid Stonefly	T /	G1 / S1S2	1	7	0	0	0
<i>Amphiagrion saucium</i> SPRING-FED BOGS OR POND MARGINS, SOMETIMES WITH A DEEP PEAT LAYER ARE PREFERRED. ALSO FOUND WHERE SEEPS WITH A SCATTERING OF SPHAGNUM AND ALGAE RUN OVER SAND (WESTFALL AND MAY 1996).	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Batrisodes hubrichti</i> A CAVE OBLIGATE.	A Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Calephelis muticum</i> WET MEADOWS, MARSHES AND BOGS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).	Swamp Metalmark	S /	G3G4 / S2	2	0	1	0	0
<i>Callophrys irus</i> EDGES AND FIELDS NEAR WOODS AND SCRUBS. FEEDS ON WILD INDIGO AND LUPINE, OCCASIONALLY BLUE FALSE INDIGO AND RATTLEBOX (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).	Frosted Elfin	S /	G3 / S1	1	4	0	0	0
<i>Calopteryx dimidiata</i> OPEN, SAND-BOTTOMED STREAMS, USUALLY WITH EEL-GRASS, IS THE PREFERRED HABITAT IN FLORIDA. ALSO OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN RIVERS (DUNKLE 1990).	Sparkling Jewelwing	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Celithemis verna</i> PONDS, LAKES, AND RARELY DITCHES AND STREAMS, WITH SPARSE EMERGENT PLANTS OR A MARGINAL ZONE OF GRASSY PLANTS (DUNKLE 1989). USUALLY FOUND AT NEWLY CREATED OR INFERTILE WATERS (DUNKLE 1989), BUT IN KENTUCKY IT HAS BEEN FOUND IN A EUTROPHIC POND.	Double-ringed Pennant	S /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Cheumatopsyche helma</i> RIVERS AND STREAMS (MERRITT AND CUMMINS 1978).	Helma's Net-spinning Caddisfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Dannella provonshai</i> STREAMS IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS AND APPALACHINA PLATEAU (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G2 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
<i>Dryobius sexnotatus</i> APPEARS TO BE DEPENDENT ON CLIMAX HARDWOOD FOREST HABITAT, WHERE IT PRINCIPALLY LIVES ON SUGAR MAPLE AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, BEECH AND ELM (PERRY ET AL. 1974, SCHWEITZER 1989). MID JUNE TO MID JULY IS WHEN ADULTS ARE TYPICALLY FOUND (MIKE BRATTON, PERS C	Sixbanded Longhorn Beetle	T /	GNR / S1	5	2	0	0	0
<i>Ephemerella inconstans</i> STREAMS.	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Erora laeta</i> DECIDUOUS OR MIXED WOODS -- OFTEN ALONG DIRT ROADS OR OPEN RIDGETOPS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).	Early Hairstreak	S /	G3G4 / S1	1	4	0	0	0
<i>Euphyes dukesi</i> SHADED TUPELO SWAMPS IN SOUTH, PARTIALLY SHADED MARSHES AND DITCHES IN MIDWEST (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992). FEEDS ON SEDGES (CAREX LACUSTRIS AND C. HYALINOLEPIS) (L.D. GIBSON PERS COMM). ON THE ATLANTIC COAST IT ALSO FEEDS ON CAREX WALTERIANA (L.D. GIBSON PE	Dukes' Skipper	S /	G3 / S1	5	0	0	1	0
<i>Habrophlebiodes celestria</i> STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2 / SH	0	3	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Hansonoperla hokolessqua</i> SMALL STREAMS IN THE NORTH FORK TRIPLETT CREEK AND NEARBY DRAINAGES.	A Perlid Stonefly	S /	G2 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Litobrancha recurvata</i> NYMPHS LIVE IN SMALL BROOKS AND STREAMS AND BURROW IN MIXTURES OF SILT AND SAND (EDMUNDS ET AL. 1976). MCCAFFERTY (PERS COMM) INDICATED THAT IT HAS SPECIAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS SUCH AS HEAVY MUD OR MARL SUBSTRATE AND RELATIVELY COOL WATER IN DEPOSITIONAL	A Burrowing Mayfly	S /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lytrosis permagnaria</i> DRY OAK, OAK-HICKORY, OR SCRUB, SOMETIMES WITH SOUTHERN PINES IN CANOPY. MAY BE RESTRICTED TO OLD-GROWTH AREAS (SCHWEITZER 1989).	A Geometrid Moth	E /	G3G4 / S1	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Manophylax butleri</i> IN KENTUCKY, IT IS ONLY KNOWN ALONG THE POTTSVILLE ESCARPMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU FROM ROCK WALLS COMPOSED OF PENNSYLVANIAN AGE SANDSTONE OF THE LEE FORMATION AND THE CORBIN MEMBER, AND AT ELEVATIONS RANGING FROM 244-366 M. IN GENERAL THE WALLS ARE	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	17	0	0	0	0
<i>Nannothemis bella</i> BOGS, SOMETIMES CALCAREOUS FENS WITH SOME SEDGE MEADOWS AND MARL DEPOSITS (DUNKLE 2000). ADULTS ARE OFTEN FOUND NEAR THE MARGIN OF THE POND OR BOG IN SMALL POCKETS OF SUNSHINE. LARVAE SEEM TO PREFER SHALLOW HOLES NEAR THE EDGE OF THE WATER, AND HAVE BEEN	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i> CARRION AVAILABILITY IN A GIVEN AREA IS SUSPECTED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURES AND SOIL TYPES (RAITHEL 1991). HOWEVER, THESE INTERACT TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL PREY BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE BEETLE.	American Burying Beetle	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	5	0	0	0
<i>Nixe flowersi</i> STREAMS.	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G1 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ophiogomphus aspersus</i> CLEAR STREAMS WHERE SHALLOW CURRENT RIPPLES OVER SAND (NEEDHAM AND WESTFALL 1954).	Brook Snaketail	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i> SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAMMED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).	Pygmy Snaketail	S /	G3 / S1S2	5	3	0	0	0
<i>Ophiogomphus mainensis</i> CLEAR, MODERATELY RAPID ROCKY STREAMS AND RIVERS IN FOREST, OFTEN WHERE THEY DRAIN LAKES OR SWAMPS (DUNKLE 2000).	Maine Snaketail	E /	G4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Papaipema beeriana</i> MESIC TALLGRASS PRAIRIE OR SIMILAR HABITAT WITH THE FOODPLANT, LIATRIS SPP., PRESENT IN GOOD NUMBERS.	Blazing Star Stem Borer	T /	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Papaipema eryngii</i> MESIC TALLGRASS PRAIRIE. THE ONLY KNOWN FOODPLANT FOR THE LARVAE IS ERYNGIUM YUCCAFOLIUM (BESS 1992).	Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth	E /	G1G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Papaipema sp. 5</i>	Rare Cane Borer Moth	E /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Phyciodes batesii</i> MOIST MEADOWS AND PASTURES, DRY ROCKY RIDGES (OPLER 1992).	Tawny Crescent	H /	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Polygonia faunus</i> A species of boreal forests, most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 1300 meters in the Appalachians.. Reports from hot deciduous forests (e.g. around Philadelphia) are in error.	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	4	0	0	0
<i>Polygonia progne</i> UNKNOWN IN KY.	Gray Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Pseudanopthalmus audax</i> USUALLY CAVES, UNKNOWN IF IT OCCURS IN NON-CAVE MICROHABITAT. HYPOTHESIZED THAT IT MAY LIVE IN SMALLER INTERSTICES INACCESSIBLE TO HUMANS. DURING DRY PERIODS (FALL) THE SPECIES DESCENDS INTO THE CAVE (BARR 1994a, b).	Bold Cave Beetle	T /	G3 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus calcareus</i> UNDER ROCKS ON DAMP SILT IN AREAS RICH IN ORGANIC DEBRIS (CAVE RAT NEST DEBRIS, ROTTING WOOD, ETC.), AT LEAST IN SUMMER (BARR 1981).	Limestone Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus catoryctos</i>	Lesser Adams Cave Beetle	E / C	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus cnephosus</i> CAVE OBLIGATE.	A Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus conditus</i>	Hidden Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus desertus major</i>	Beaver Cave Beetle	T / C	G3T1T2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus exoticus</i>	Exotic Cave Beetle	H /	G1G2 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus frigidus</i> MUDDY STRIKE GALLERY FROM THE EDGE OF A TEMPORARY POOL AND UNDER A ROCK AMONG WET STALACTITES (BARR 1981).	Icebox Cave Beetle	T / C	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus globiceps</i> FOUND BENEATH DAMP, ROTTING BOARDS IN BARNES SMITH CAVE (BARR 1994a).	Round-headed Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus horni abditus</i> CAVES, MICROHABITAT UNKNOWN.	Concealed Cave Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	2	1	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus horni caecus</i>	Clifton Cave Beetle	T / C	G3T1T2 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus horni horni</i>	Garman's Cave Beetle	S /	G3T3 / S2S3	1	3	2	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus hypolithos</i> UNDER ROCKS AT BACK OF ENTRANCE ROOM OF OLD QUARRY CAVE AND IN LOWER OF TWO CRAWLWAYS (BARR 1981). ABUNDANT CAVE RAT DEBRIS WAS PRESENT.	Ashcamp Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus inexpectatus</i>	Surprising Cave Beetle	T / C	G3 / S2	1	3	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus parvus</i> TATUM CAVE UNDER ROCKS ALONG STREAM 100-150 FT N OF THE MOUTH.	Tatum Cave Beetle	T / C	G1G2 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus pholeter</i> SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED ON THE DAMP, SILT FLOOR OF THE CAVE.	Greater Adams Cave Beetle	E / C	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus pubescens intrepidus</i>	A Cave Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus puteanus</i>	Old Well Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S2	1	0	2	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus rogersae</i> A SMALL STREAM CHANNEL INTERSECTED BY A 10-M DOME IN THE LOWER END OF A SECTION OF THE CAVE CALLED "THE EMPEROR'S PALACE" (BARR 1981).	Rogers' Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus scholasticus</i> UPPER LEVEL OF THE CAVE NEAR THE ENTRANCE (BARR 1981).	Scholarly Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus simulans</i>	Cub Run Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus solivagus</i> A CAVE OBLIGATE BEETLE.	A Cave Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
<i>Pseudanopthalmus tenebrosus</i> FOUND IN STREAM CRAWL UNDER WET ROCKS.	Stevens Creek Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S2	0	1	1	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Pseudanophthalmus transfluvialis</i> A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Pseudanophthalmus troglodytes</i>	Louisville Cave Beetle	T / C	G1G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudosinella espanita</i> CAVE OBLIGATE.	A Cave Springtail	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Raptoheptagenia cruentata</i>	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Satyrium favonius ontario</i> S. FAVONIUS IS FOUND IN WOODS OR EDGES WITH EVERGREEN OR DECIDUOUS OAKS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992). MAIN HABITAT REQUIREMENTS ARE BLACK JACK OAK (QUERCUS MARILANDICA) AND A NECTAR SOURCE SUCH AS FARKLEBERRY (VACCINIUM ARBORETUM) OR DOGBANE (APOCYNUM CANNABI	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	9	4	1	0	0
<i>Speyeria idalia</i> TALL-GRASS PRAIRIE IN MIDWEST, BUT IS FOUND IN OTHER OPEN GRASSY SITUATIONS ELSEWHERE. DAMP MEADOWS OR PASTURES WITH BOGGY OR MARSHY AREAS IN THE EAST, BUT DRY MOUNTAIN PASTURES ARE ALSO SELECTED IN SOME AREAS. IT IS RESTRICTED TO THE UPPER AUSTRAL AND TR	Regal Fritillary	H /	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Stenonema bednariki</i> SLAB RUBBLE AND GRAVELLY SUBSTRATES OF MODERATE GRADIENT STREAMS WITH GOOD WATER QUALITY.	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G3 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Stylurus notatus</i> LARGE-RIVER SPECIES (SCHWEITZER 1989).	Elusive Clubtail	E /	G3 / S1	0	8	0	0	0
<i>Stylurus scudderi</i> CLEAR FOREST STREAMS AND SMALL RIVERS WITH RIFFLES, A SLOW TO RAPID CURRENT, AND A SAND/MUCK BOTTOM (DUNKLE 2000).	Zebra Clubtail	H /	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Traverella lewisi</i> STREAMS.	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Tychobythinus hubrichti</i> A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.	A Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	2
Fishes								
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> LAKES AND LARGE RIVERS WITH A FIRM SAND/GRAVEL BOTTOM (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Lake Sturgeon	E /	G3G4 / S1	4	4	1	2	0
<i>Alosa alabamae</i> ANADOMROUS SPECIES THAT ASCENDS LARGE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES TO SPAWN OVER COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL SWEEPED BY MODERATE CURRENT (PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, BARKULOO ET AL. 1993, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Alabama Shad	E / C	G3 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
<i>Amblyopsis spelaea</i> SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS WITH CONSOLIDATED MUD-ROCK SUBSTRATES IN SHOALS AND SILT-SAND SUBSTRATES IN POOLS (KUEHNE 1962, POULSON 1963, CLAY 1975, COOPER 1980).	Northern Cavefish	S /	G3 / S3	21	10	6	0	0
<i>Ammocrypta clara</i> Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.	Western Sand Darter	E /	G3 / S1	3	0	0	4	0
<i>Atractosteus spatula</i> Sluggish pools of large rivers and their bayous, oxbows, swamps, and backwaters; lakes; brackish and rarely coastal marine waters. Spawns over vegetation in warm shallow water.	Alligator Gar	E /	G3G4 / S1	0	10	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinella camura</i> CLEAR, SMALL, SAND OR GRAVEL-BOTTOMED STREAMS WITH LOGS OR OTHER COVER ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986). YOUNG MAY BE FOUND IN POOL MARGINS. ALSO COLLECTED FROM CLEAR, FLOWING SPRINGS THAT DISCHARGE INTO TERRAPIN CREEK.	Bluntnose Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	13	1	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Cyprinella venusta</i> OCCURS IN CREEKS AND SMALL STREAMS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN OVER FIRM SAND AND GRAVEL OF RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS, AND ALONG UNDERCUT BANKS OR AMONG SUBMERGED STUMPS AND LOGS (BURR AND WARREN 1986). ALSO, OVER FIRM SAND OR GRAVEL IN THE MISSISSIPPI AND LOWER OHIO	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	14	1	0	0	0
<i>Erimystax insignis</i> RIFFLES IN MEDIUM TO LARGE, CLEAR, STREAMS WITH CLEAN GRAVEL OR ROCK SUBSTRATE (HARRIS 1980, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Blotched Chub	E /	G3G4 / S1	6	3	0	8	0
<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i> LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	10	8	1	0	0
<i>Esox niger</i> COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	13	6	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma chienense</i> Bayou du Chien is a typical sandy Coastal Plain stream system (Page et al. 1992). Concentrated in headwaters in slow-flowing pools, usually associated with gravel, sand, and leaf litter substrates near fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging streambank vegetation (USFWS 1992). Seems to have an affinity for undercut banks of small creeks (USFWS 1994). Eggs frequently are attached to the undersides of sticks or logs (Ceas and Page, in USFWS 1994).	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	20	0	2	0	0
<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i> MEDIUM-SIZE RIVERS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH COVER (E.G., BOULDERS, SNAGS, DETRITUS) (BRANSON AND SCHUSTER 1983, COMISKEY AND ETNIER 1972, SAYLOR 1980, SHEPARD AND BURR 1984, STARNES AND ETNIER 1980). MOST OFTEN FOUND IN POOLS	Ashy Darter	S /	G2G3 / S3	70	6	0	6	0
<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i> SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, OXBOWS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS WITH SOFT SUBSTRATES (E.G., SILT AND ORGANIC DEBRIS) AND SUBMERGENT AQUATIC PLANT BEDS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Swamp Darter	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Etheostoma lynceum</i> Typical of second and third order streams with low gradients, over sand, fine gravel, and silt substrates (Etnier and Starnes 1986). Over clean sand and gravel bars in swift runs created by fallen timber. Rocky riffles of creeks, small rivers; near debris in sand and gravel runs (Page and Burr 1991).	Brighteye Darter	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma maculatum</i> INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).	Spotted Darter	T /	G2 / S2	44	8	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma microlepidum</i> Small rivers, in deep, strongly flowing riffles with gravel, boulder, and coarse rubble substrates; juveniles often are taken in gravel riffles (Etnier and Starnes 1993). Typical depth of capture during normal discharge is about 0.5 m (Kuehne and Barbour 1983). Eggs are laid on the undersides of rocks (Page et al., 1982, Brimleyana 8:135-143).	Smallscale Darter	E /	G2G3 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma parvipinne</i> SMALL COASTAL PLAIN STREAMS, SPRINGS, AND WETLANDS OF LOW TO MODERATE GRADIENT WITH SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS AND DETRITUS, VEGETATION, AND UNDERCUT BANKS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). MOST C	Goldstripe Darter	E /	G4G5 / S1	9	7	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma percnurum</i> Relatively large streams with silt-free rocky pools, generally in the vicinity of riffles (Burr and Eisenhour 1996).	Duskytail Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i> SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE SLUGGISH STREAMS, OXBOWS, AND WETLANDS WHERE THE BOTTOM IS SOFT AND AQUATIC VEGETATION ABOUNDS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	14	11	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Etheostoma pyrrhogaster</i> POOLS AND STREAM MARGINS OVER GRAVEL, SAND, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS IN SLOW TO MODERATE FLOW (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). TREE ROOTS AND UNDERCUT BANKS ARE USED, AND ADULTS MAY INHABIT HEAVILY VEGETATED WETLANDS.	Firebelly Darter	E /	G2 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma susanae</i> Small to moderate-sized streams in pools, shoals, and backwaters with sand, gravel, and cobble/boulder, or bedrock with low to moderate gradient.	Cumberland darter	E / C	G2 / S1	30	2	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma swaini</i> RIFFLES OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE CREEKS OVER GRAVEL OR COARSE SAND CONTAINING STICKS, LOGS, AND UNDERCUT BANKS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Gulf Darter	E /	G5 / S1	10	4	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma tecumsehi</i> Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.	Shawnee Darter	N /	G1 / S4	8	7	0	0	0
<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i> LOWLAND WETLANDS, SLOUGHS, BACKWATERS, AND SLOW-MOVING STREAMS WITH SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Golden Topminnow	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	1	0
<i>Fundulus dispar</i> LOWLAND WETLANDS, SLOUGHS, BACKWATERS, AND SLOW-MOVING STREAMS WITH BEDS OF AQUATIC VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Starhead Topminnow	E /	G4 / S1	3	2	1	1	0
<i>Hybognathus hayi</i> OXBOW LAKES AND QUIET WATER OF LOW GRADIENT STREAMS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN AND SHAWNEE HILLS. USUALLY OVER MUD OR SAND BOTTOMS, BUT OCCASIONALLY ASSOCIATED WITH SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION OR OTHER COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, GI	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	8	10	0	1	0
<i>Hybognathus placitus</i> OCCURS OVER SAND/SILT BOTTOM IN AREAS WITH CURRENT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER (PFLIEGER 1975, BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Plains Minnow	S /	G4 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Hybopsis amnis</i> Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (page and Burr 1991).	Pallid Shiner	X /	G4 / SX	0	9	0	0	0
<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i> MODERATE-SIZE CREEKS, LARGE RIVERS, AND RESERVOIRS. SUBSTRATE CONSISTS OF GRAVEL AND RUBBLE WITH AREAS OF SAND AND SILT. LARVAE REQUIRE CLEAR STREAMS WITH STABLE BARS OF SILT, SAND AND ORGANIC DETRITIS (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, ROHDE AND LANTEIGNE-COUR	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	2	8	0	0	0
<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i> SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	16	7	0	1	0
<i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i> CLEAN, CLEAR, SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH HIGH GRADIENT AND MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986). AMMOCOETES LIVE IN LOW GRADIENT AREAS OF THESE STREAMS IN SAND, MUD, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS.	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G3G4 / S2	12	2	0	0	0
<i>Ictiobus niger</i> RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	18	10	0	0	0
<i>Lampetra appendix</i> Large creeks and small to medium rivers; cool, clear water; tidal freshwater in Massachusetts (Hoff 1988). Larvae burrow into sand and silt, often in slow water near shore. Adults usually found in breeding areas. Eggs are laid in nests in gravel/sand riffles and runs with strong flow.	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	17	7	0	2	0
<i>Lepomis marginatus</i> Swamps and sluggish creeks and small to medium rivers with sand/mud bottom; brushy pools.	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	25	0	0	1	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Lepomis miniatus</i> OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	35	12	0	0	0
<i>Lota lota</i> KENTUCKY SPECIMENS GENERALLY COME FROM MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE RIVERS. IN THE NORTH, THEY INHABIT COOL, LARGE, AND DEEP RIVERS AND LAKES (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SCOTT AND CROSSMAN 1973, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981).	Burbot	S /	G5 / SU	7	5	0	0	0
<i>Macrhybopsis gelida</i> ADULTS INHABIT LARGE, TURBID RIVERS WHERE THEY LIVE IN SWIFT, SHALLOW WATER OVER SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS (SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Sturgeon Chub	E / C	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Macrhybopsis meeki</i> FIRM SAND AND/OR GRAVEL WITH SOME CURRENT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF LARGE, TURBID RIVERS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). YOUNG INHABIT SILTY SIDE CHANNELS OR BACKWATERS (BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Sicklefin Chub	E / C	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Menidia beryllina</i> SCHOOLING SURFACE FISH THAT OCCURS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	11	1	0	0	0
<i>Moxostoma poecilurum</i> SANDY-BOTTOMED POOLS IN TERRAPIN CREEK, AND SAND AND GRAVEL RACEWAYS AND POOLS WITH LOGS AND DEBRIS PILES IN OBION RIVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986). ACCORDING TO ETNIER AND STARNES (1993), IT ALSO OCCURS IN LARGE RIVERS AND SOUTHERN RESERVOIRS.	Blacktail Redhorse	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Nocomis biguttatus</i> CLEAR POOLS AND AREAS WITH MODERATE CURRENT IN MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE STREAMS WITH BOTTOM MATERIALS RANGING FROM COBBLE TO SAND (BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Hornyhead Chub	S /	G5 / SU	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Notropis albizonatus</i> FLOWING POOLS AND RUNS OF UPLAND STREAM WITH PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND SUBSTRATES OF BEDROCK, COBBLE, PEBBLE, AND GRAVEL MIXED WITH CLEAN SAND. (BRANSON AND SCHUSTER 1982, BURR AND WARREN 1986, WARREN AND BURR 1990).	Palezone Shiner	E / LE	G2 / S1	30	2	0	1	0
<i>Notropis hudsonius</i> OCCURS OVER FIRM SAND ALONG THE SHORELINE OF BIG RIVERS WHERE RAPID CURRENT IS AVOIDED (BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Spottail Shiner	S /	G5 / SU	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Notropis maculatus</i> Typically in backwaters and pools of sluggish, mud-bottomed small to large rivers, swamps, ponds, and lakes, usually with some aquatic vegetation (Page and Burr 1991, Lee et al. 1980).	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	14	10	0	0	0
<i>Notropis sp. 4</i> INHABITS FLOWING POOLS OR RACEWAYS WITH ROCKY BOTTOMS IN CLEAR UPLAND STREAMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Sawfin Shiner	E /	G4 / S1	9	7	0	0	0
<i>Noturus exilis</i> THIS IS A BENTHIC FISH THAT INHABITS RIFFLES AND POOLS WITH A SUBSTRATE OF GRAVEL, RUBBLE, AND/OR SLAB ROCKS IN STREAMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). ALSO OCCURS IN COVER ALONG WAVE-SWEPT MARGINS OF RESERVOIRS. ADULTS LIVE IN POOLS UNTI	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	6	3	0	1	0
<i>Noturus hildebrandi</i> POOLS AND RIFFLES OF SMALL STREAMS TO LARGE RIVERS AMONG ACCUMULATED DEBRIS AND LOGS, ALONG UNDERCUT BANKS, AND IN BOTTOMS OF MIXED GRAVEL AND SAND (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, TAYLOR 1969, MAYDEN AND WALSH 1984, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Least Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Noturus phaeus</i> RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS OVER MIXED GRAVEL AND SAND, AND IN ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES AND TREE ROOTS ALONG UNDERCUT BANKS (TAYLOR 1969; BURR AND MAYDEN 1979; BURR AND WARREN 1986; ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Brown Madtom	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Noturus stigmosus</i> LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Northern Madtom	S /	G3 / S2S3	34	22	0	0	0
<i>Percina macrocephala</i> CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFFLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Longhead Darter	E /	G3 / S1	14	11	0	3	0
<i>Percina squamata</i> Small to medium rivers; characteristic of strong chutes with rubble and boulders in high-gradient streams, or in deeper downstream portions of gravel riffles in streams of moderate gradient. Sometimes occurs in shallow pools with gravel or rock bottom.	Olive Darter	E /	G3 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i> LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.	Trout-perch	S /	G5 / S3	41	17	0	1	0
<i>Phenacobius uranops</i> INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	29	23	0	0	0
<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i> Small upland headwaters and creeks 2-5 m wide where riffle and pool areas are about equal. Associated with lush riparian vegetation, canopy cover greater than 70%, cool water, and unsilted conditions. Occurs in pools with cover such as bedrock, rubble, undercut banks, or brush.	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	154	2	3	4	0
<i>Platygobio gracilis</i> LARGE, TURBID RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES WITH SWIFT CURRENT OVER SAND, GRAVEL, OR SILT SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).	Flathead Chub	S /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i> SWIFT RIFFLES IN STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH BOULDER, COBBLE, PEBBLE, AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). ALSO KNOWN FOR WAVE SWEEPED LAKE SHORES.	Longnose Dace	None /	G5 / SNA	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i> Requires large, turbid, free-flowing riverine habitat; occurs in strong current over firm gravel or sandy substrate (USFWS 1989). Also occurs in reservoirs (Kallemeyn 1981). In the Missouri River-Lake Sharpe transition in South Dakota, found in deep water with low current velocity (Endangered Species Technical Bulletin 17[9-11]:10).	Pallid Sturgeon	E / LE	G1 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Thoburnia atripinnis</i> SMALL STREAMS WITH CLEAR WATER, ALTERNATING POOLS AND RIFFLES. ASSOCIATED WITH SLAB ROCK AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS, UNDERCUT BANKS, AND MODERATE CURRENT (BAILEY 1959, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993, TIMMONS ET AL. 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Blackfin Sucker	S /	G2 / S2	9	1	0	0	0
<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i> SUBTERRANEAN WATERS WHERE LIMESTONE BEDROCKS ARE HONEYCOMBED BY SUBSURFACE DRAINAGES. OCCURS IN CAVE STREAMS, MOST FREQUENTLY OVER MIXED GRAVEL, SAND, AND MUD, OR RUBBLE SUBSTRATES AND MAY OCCUR AT SPRINGS AND WELLS (COOPER 1980, COOPER AND BEITER 1972, P	Southern Cavefish	S /	G4 / S2S3	12	4	0	0	0
<i>Umbra limi</i> RESTRICTED TO DENSE BEDS OF SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION OR ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES IN SPRING-FED WETLANDS, DITCHES, AND THE MARGINS OF LOWLAND LAKES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986).	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	24	6	0	1	0
Amphibians								
<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i> THE AMPHIUMA IS FOUND IN LAKES, OPEN SPRING STREAMS OF RUNNING WATER, AND STREAMS FLOWING OVER CALCAREOUS ROCKS. ALSO RECORDED FROM DRAINAGE DITCHES, BAYOUS, AND WOODED ALLUVIAL SWAMPS (BISHOP 1974). PROBABLY ONLY THE LATTER IN KENTUCKY.	Three-toed Amphiuma	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i> CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.	Eastern Hellbender	S /	G3G4T3T4 / S3	33	33	0	3	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
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<i>Eurycea guttolineata</i> Forested floodplains, ditches, damp streambanks, seepage springs. May disperse into wooded terrestrial habitats in wet weather. Hides in rock crevices, crayfish burrows, and under rocks, logs, and other debris. Eggs are laid in underground crevices associated with springs, temporary pools, and slow-moving streams; under rocks in streams; in bogs; or in woodland ponds.	Three-lined Salamander	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Hyla avivoca</i> IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	26	1	0	1	0
<i>Hyla cinerea</i> FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	44	0	0	0	0
<i>Hyla gratiosa</i> IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES IS KNOWN FROM SWAMPS AND SINKHOLE PONDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE SITUATED IN PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND AGRICULTURAL CROP FIELDS.	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	64	8	0	0	0
<i>Hyla versicolor</i> PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PONDS IN SEMI-OPEN HABITATS. NATIVE HABITAT IS UNKNOWN.	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	37	0	0	0	0
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i> A WOODLAND SPECIES THAT OCCURS IN DECIDUOUS AND MIXED FOREST TYPES. ADULTS ARE FOUND UNDER LOGS, ROCKS, BARK, MOSS AND DEBRIS.	Redback Salamander	S /	G5 / S3	22	4	0	0	0
<i>Plethodon wehrlei</i> THE SINGLE KENTUCKY LOCALITY IS A SHALE OUTCROP ALONG A STREAM.	Wehrle's Salamander	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Rana areolata circulosa</i> BREEDS IN PONDS IN FARMLAND AND EDGE. REMAINS UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS IN MOIST GRASSLANDS AND MEADOWS.	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	51	16	5	0	0
<i>Rana pipiens</i> BREEDS IN NATURAL AND MANMADE PONDS. OTHERWISE USES MOIST GRASSLAND, MEADOWS AND MARGINS.	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	29	8	1	1	0
Reptiles								
<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i>	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	24	0	0	0	0
<i>Chrysemys picta dorsalis</i> FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS AND SWAMPS, MANMADE PONDS. NESTS ARE DUG ALONG MARGINS.	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5T5 / S2	10	2	0	0	1
<i>Clonophis kirtlandii</i> MOIST MEADOWS, EDGES, AND OPEN WOODS; PROBABLY OCCURRED FORMERLY IN PRAIRIE SITUATIONS. SPENDS MUCH OF THE YEAR UNDERGROUND, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS. CAN BE FOUND UNDER LOGS, DEBRIS. MANY RECENT RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE IN MARGINAL HABITAT OF SUBURBAN AND UR	Kirtland's Snake	T /	G2 / S2	19	5	0	0	1
<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	34	14	0	0	4
<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i> Humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs; rocky bluffs above creek valleys; dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Often under logs and rocks near water. Make take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	14	5	0	0	0
<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i> OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	16	17	0	0	1
<i>Farancia abacura reinwardtii</i>	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	12	5	0	0	1
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i> Pine flatwoods, wet prairie hammocks; less frequently in bottomland, mixed hardwood, and upland pine forest, sandhills, and maritime hammock; rare in extensive grassy wetlands (except "limestone-lined banks of sugar cane irrigation fields") (Tennant 1997). In or near pine woods beneath logs and stumps; also in coastal plains.	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	8	9	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Macroclemys temminckii</i> FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, BACKWATER AREAS OF LARGER RIVERS, IMPOUNDMENTS. SEEMS TO PREFER MUDDY SUBSTRATE WITH DARK RETREATS INCLUDING MUSKAT AND BEAVER DENS, LOGS, OR SHELTERING VEGETATION.	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T /	G3G4 / S2	4	2	0	0	3
<i>Nerodia cyclopion</i> Marshes, swamps, ditches, canals, bayous, estuaries, shallow lakes and ponds, wet prairie, oxbows and floodplain sloughs, sluggish tree-lined streams, abandoned rice fields and rice field reservoirs. Basks on banks or in shore vegetation.	Green Water Snake	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i> Swampy woodlands, river bottoms (Conant and Collins 1991). Lowland swamps, oxbow lakes in floodplains, brushy ditches, and other warm, quiet waters; wooded lakes, streams, or other permanent waters; and wooded corridors between these habitats (USFWS 1993). Willow-buttonbush or cypress swamps adjacent to wooded cover for access to permanent wetlands and to wooded upland hibernation sites (Sellers 1991). Seeks permanent wetlands when woodland swamps seasonally begin to dry, or may stay near shallow swamp or move throughout surrounding woodland (USFWS 1993). May become difficult to find in mid-summer and early fall when active mainly in the terrestrial brushy part of the habitat (USFWS 1993). About 500-600 acres of continuous swamp-forest is needed to sustain a viable population (about 50 individuals with 12 breeding pairs) (USFWS 1993). Basks on partially submerged logs and similar sites near shallow wetland edges in woodlands. In floodplain habitat in Indiana, favored main oxbows with permanent water and adjacent oxbows that were directly connected; the presence of beaver dams and lodges enhanced habitat quality; avoided clear, deep-water currents and rocky situations (Lacki et al. 1994). Deep underground chambers in wooded uplands are the most favorable hibernation sites but the snakes also may use felled tree root networks in bottomlands, dense brushpiles, fieldstone piles, and perhaps beaver and muskrat lodges (USFWS 1993). In southern Indiana and adjacent Kentucky, hibernation occurred in or immediately adjacent to wetlands, generally underground in upland forest or (sometimes underwater) in inactive crayfish burrows in palustrine forest (Kingsbury and Coppola 2000). Mating occurs typically on structures near or in a pond, lake, or swamp (Sellers 1991). Births occur in or near the hibernation site (USFWS 1993).	Copperbelly Water Snake	S /	G5T2T3 / S3	67	6	0	3	0
<i>Nerodia fasciata confluens</i> FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY LARGE, SHALLOW WATER AREAS. SOMETIMES INHABITS SLUGGISH STREAMS, BUT IT MORE COMMONLY OCCURS IN CYPRESS SWAMPS, MARSHES AND LAKES.	Broad-banded Water Snake	E /	G5T5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i> THIS TERRESTRIAL LIZARD INHABITS GRASSY FIELDS, BRUSHY AREAS, OPEN WOODLANDS, AND SEEMS TO PREFER DRIER, UPLAND SITES. LIKELY OCCURRED IN NATIVE GRASSLANDS, AND REMAINS MOST COMMON IN BARRENS TYPE VEGETATION.	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	29	7	0	0	0
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>	Northern Pine Snake	T /	G4T4 / S2	9	13	0	0	7
<i>Sistrurus miliarius streckeri</i> THE PIGMY RATTLESNAKE SEEMS TO OCCUR MOST FREQUENTLY IN DRY WOODLANDS OF OAK AND HICKORY, SOMETIMES IN OAK-PINE.	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	14	0	0	0
<i>Thamnophis proximus proximus</i> THIS SPECIES IS RARELY SEEN FAR FROM WATER, AND IT MOST OFTEN INHABITS THE MARGINS AND SHRUB LAYERS OF FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, SWAMPS, AND MARSHES. MAY ALSO OCCUR IN MANMADE HABITAT SUCH AS DITCHES THROUGH OR NEAR SUITABLE NATURAL HABITAT.	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	3	1	0	0	0
<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	22	9	1	0	0
Breeding Birds								
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	67	1	0	0	0
<i>Actitis macularia</i> SEACOASTS AND SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, AND STREAMS, SOMETIMES IN MARSHES; PREFERS SHORES WITH ROCKS, WOOD, OR DEBRIS; ALSO MANGROVE EDGES IN CARIBBEAN.	Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i> OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.	Bachman's Sparrow	E /	G3 / S1B	1	0	0	33	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i> OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.	Henslow's Sparrow	S /	G4 / S3B	66	3	1	2	0
<i>Anas clypeata</i> NESTS OCCASIONALLY IN TEMPORARY KARST LAKES IN OPEN AGRICULTURAL LAND.	Northern Shoveler	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Anas discors</i> MARSHES, PONDS, SLOUGHS, LAKES AND SLUGGISH STREAMS. IN MIGRATION AND WHEN NOT BREEDING, IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS (B83COM01NA).	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	11	1	0	1	0
<i>Ardea alba</i> MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	5	0	2	8	0
<i>Ardea herodias</i> Freshwater and brackish marshes, along lakes, rivers, bays, lagoons, ocean beaches, mangroves, fields, and meadows. Nests commonly high in trees in swamps and forested areas, less commonly in bushes, or on ground, rock ledges, and coastal cliffs. Often nests with other herons. See Spendelow and Patton (1988) for further details and discussion of geographic variation in nesting sites. Generally nests close to foraging habitat.	Great Blue Heron	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	85	0	7	23	0
<i>Asio flammeus</i> BREEDING: Broad expanses of open land with low vegetation for nesting and foraging are required. Habitat types frequently mentioned as suitable include fresh and saltwater marshes, bogs, dunes, prairies, grassy plains, old fields, tundra, moorlands, river valleys, meadows, savanna, open woodland, and heathland (Dement'ev et al. 1951, Clark 1975, Mikkola 1983, Holt and Melvin 1986). In general, any area that is large enough, has low vegetation with some dry upland for nesting, and that supports suitable prey may be considered potential breeding habitat, although many will not have breeding short-eared owls. Dement'ev and Gladkov (1951) assert that "nearby water" is a requirement for nesting habitat. Roosts by day on ground, on low open perch, under low shrub, or in conifer. Reported from "forest" habitats in Hawaii. Nests on ground, generally in slight depression (Terres 1980), often beside or beneath a bush or clump of grass. Many nests are near water but generally are on dry sites. In coastal Massachusetts, nested in secondary herbaceous grass/sand dune vegetation dominated by AMMOPHILA (Holt 1992). Same nest site may be used in successive years. Moves into and breeds in areas with high rodent densities. Generally nest on high ground or upland sites (Pitelka et al. 1955; Clark 1975; Holt and Melvin 1986; Tate and Melvin 1987, 1988; Combs and Melvin 1989). Urner (1925) reported nests in a saltmarsh, one of which was subsequently flooded by a high tide, but in general, drier sites are preferred. During five years of study on Nantucket and Tuckernuck islands, all 41 nests found were in dry upland areas, though wetter sites were available (Holt and Melvin 1986; Tate and Melvin 1987, 1988; Combs and Melvin 1989; Combs and Griffin 1990). Eight nest sites at Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, east of Nantucket, found between 1982 and 1985, were also all on dry upland sites (Holt and Melvin 1986). Using a line-intercept technique (Brower and Zar 1977, Holt and Melvin 1986), vegetation characteristics of 15 nest sites on Nantucket were evaluated in 1986 and 1987. This analysis showed that low dense shrubs, mainly black huckleberry (GAYLUSSACIA BACCATA) and bayberry (MYRICA PENNSYLVANICA), that were less than 0.5 m comprised 40.4%, and high dense shrubs (same species, >= 0.5 m) comprised 37.14% of the cover within five meters of the nest (Tate and Melvin 1987, 1988). Other vegetation included low sparse shrubs (11.1%), low dense grass (8.1%), and high dense grass (3.0%, mostly ANDROPOGON SCOPARIUS and AMMOPHILA BREVILIGULATA). These data demonstrate that in choosing nest sites on Nantucket, dense shrub cover is usually sought. NON-BREEDING: Suitable breeding habitat may also be occupied by wintering birds. Conversely, Clark (1975) noted two occasions when winter territories became breeding territories. Short-eared owls tend to congregate and roost communally in the winter (Banfield 1947, Craighead and Craighead 1956, Clark 1975), often in sheltered sites near hunting areas. Winter roosts have been reported in abandoned dumps, quarries, gravel pits, storage yards, stump piles, old fields, small evergreen groves, bayberry thickets, dunes, and open, abandoned cellars (Clark 1975, Bosakowski 1986). May also roost directly on the ground in tall grasses, possibly choosing vegetation of a coloration that blends with their plumage (Craighead and Craighead 1956). In winter the ground roosting habit may be abandoned for trees, possibly in response to deep snow (Banfield 1947, Bosakowski 1986). Smith (1989) noted drastic decreases in numbers of short-eared owls at known winter roosts on Point Peninsula in Jefferson County, New York, after a heavy snowfall created deep cover.	Short-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S2N	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Asio otus</i> NEED INFO.	Long-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S1S2N	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i> GRASSLANDS, ESPECIALLY PRAIRIES, DRY MEADOWS, PASTURES, FIELDS AROUND AIRPORTS, AND (IN ALASKA) SCATTERED WOODLANDS AT TIMBERLINE; VERY RARELY IN MIGRATION ALONG SHORES AND MUDFLATS (B83COM01NA).	Upland Sandpiper	H /	G5 / SHB	0	2	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> FRESH WATER BOGS, SWAMPS, WET FIELDS, CATTAIL AND BULRUSH MARSHES, BRACKISH AND SALTWATER MARSHES AND MEADOWS. MAY BE AREA-DEPENDENT; IN IA, NOT OBSERVED IN MARSHES <11 HA (A86BRO01NA).	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	1	1	0	3	0
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> WET PASTURELAND AND MARSHES, FRESH WATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS, DRY FIELDS, GARBAGE DUMPS. IN W. INDIES, ROOSTS AT NIGHT IN MANGROVE SWAMPS OR ON MANGROVE ISLANDS (B83RAF01NA).	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	4	0
<i>Certhia americana</i> FOREST, WOODLAND, SWAMPS; ALSO SCRUB AND PARKS IN WINTER AND MIGRATION.	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4S5N	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i> BREEDING: Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (AOU 1998, Martin and Parrish 2000). Usually nests on ground near plant or bush; sometimes nests in low tree or bush, 1-9 meters above ground (Terres 1980). May use old nest of other birds (e.g., Mockingbird [MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS], thrasher). Uses riparian areas, shrubsteppe, and mixed-grass and shortgrass uplands with a shrub component and sparse litter (Rand 1948, Salt and Salt 1976, Wiens and Rotenberry 1981, Kahl et al. 1985, Wershler et al. 1991, Bock et al. 1995). Suitable habitat includes shortgrass, mixed-grass, and tallgrass prairie; parkland; sandhills; barrens; oldfields; cultivated fields; shrub thickets; woodland edges; shelterbelts; parks; riparian areas; brushy pastures; and overgrazed pastures (Baepler 1968, Newman 1970, Rising 1974, Stewart 1975, Faanes 1983, Dinsmore et al. 1984, Walley 1985, Sample 1989, Wershler et al. 1991, Cable et al. 1992, Kaspari and Joern 1993, Zimmerman 1993, Faanes and Lingle 1995, Best et al. 1997, Prescott 1997, Martin and Parrish 2000). Use both native and tame vegetation in shrubsteppe (Bock and Bock 1992). In Nevada, preferred areas of crested wheatgrass (AGROPYRON CRISTATUM, AGROPYRON DESERTORUM) that were invaded by sagebrush (ARTEMISIA) over areas dominated solely by either sagebrush or wheatgrass; abundance was negatively correlated with sagebrush density (McAdoo et al. 1989). In Arizona, inhabited areas characterized by mean habitat values of 38 percent bare ground, 54 percent grass cover, 7 percent forb cover, less than 2 percent canopy cover, 13 centimeter grass height, and 0.068 shrubs per square meter; usually were flushed near mesquite (PROSOPIS JULIFLORA) (Bock and Webb 1984). Nest either on the ground or close to the ground (within 4 meters) in woody vegetation (Ely 1957, Baepler 1968, McNair 1985). Ground nests may be located in areas of sparse ground cover such as those areas associated with burning, moderate to heavy grazing, or poor or eroded soils (Fitch 1958, Graber and Graber 1963, Baepler 1968, Kahl et al. 1985, Walley 1985, Zimmerman 1993, Prescott 1997), or in idle fields, lawns, and cemeteries (Baepler 1968, Salt and Salt 1976, Walley 1985). Ground nests often are placed at the base of a plant (Ely 1957, Baepler 1968, Rising 1974). In Montana, nests always were located under sagebrush (Cameron 1908). Above-ground nests may be located in various species of shrubs, saplings, and small trees (Baepler 1968, Newman 1970, McNair 1985). NON-BREEDING: In winter, agricultural areas, suburban gardens, oak woodlands, chaparral, and mesquite/acacia grassland (Rising 1996).	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	14	21	0	1	0
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> MARSHES, MEADOWS, GRASSLANDS, AND CULTIVATED FIELDS. PERCHES ON GROUND OR ON STUMPS OR POSTS. WINTER ROOSTS IN UNDISTURBED FIELDS OR MARSHES (B82EVA01NA).	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	10	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	17	15	0	1	0
<p>BREEDING: Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy; sedge marshes; moist meadows with scattered low bushes; upland margins of ponds and marshes; coastal brackish marshes of cordgrass, herbs, and low shrubs; locally in dry cultivated grainfields (AOU 1983). Avoids cattail marshes. Sings from exposed perch, otherwise creeps and hops on or near ground in tall sedge grass or wet tangles at the bases of shrubs (Colombia, Hilty and Brown 1986). Nests low in tall dense growths of sedges or grasses, or similar herbage, very near ground, or over shallow water (Harrison 1978).</p> <p>Nesting areas may change opportunistically from year to year as conditions change. Several nests are built within a single breeding territory each season. Nesting takes place among dense, tall growths of sedges and grasses in wet meadows, hayfields, retired croplands, and upland margins of ponds and marshes. It also occurs in coastal, brackish marshes. Scattered shrubs and an absence of standing water are also typical features of nesting habitats. Highly sensitive to habitat conditions, and abandon sites rendered too dry by drainage or drought or too wet by flooding. Will also abandon sites if shrubs become too prevalent. Opportunistic breeders and may reneat at different locations during the same breeding season. Usually do not occupy the same site for more than one to three years.</p> <p>In New England, Bagg and Eliot (1937) suggested that sedge wrens colonized wet meadows early in the nesting season but, due to summer drying, used permanently wet, tussocky marshland in July for reneating. Nesting has been reported in Maine from a variety of habitat types, including wet fields, bush-covered pastures, sedgy and grassy meadows, marshes, bogs, and thick, grassy areas on barren lands (Palmer 1949). Preferred habitats in tidewater areas in Maryland consisted of switchgrass (<i>PANICUM VIRGATUM</i>) meadows along the inner margins of tidal marshes (Stewart and Robbins 1958). In the Allegheny Mountains of Maryland, sedge meadows in boreal bogs were usually occupied, whereas orchard grass pastures and hayfields were used at upland sites elsewhere in the state (Stewart and Robbins 1958).</p> <p>At moist soil impoundments in Missouri, associated with unflooded areas with rank or dense vegetative cover, and avoided short, sparse, or open vegetative cover, openings, and flooded areas (Fredrickson and Red 1986). In a large, marsh complex in Wisconsin, Mancini and Rusch (1988) observed them primarily in habitats dominated by sedges (<i>CAREX</i> spp.), and secondarily in upland grasslands. Avoided areas of deepwater cattail (<i>TYPHA</i> spp.), shallow-water cattail, dry cattail, and river bulrush (<i>SCIRPUS FLUVIATILIS</i>).</p> <p>In Minnesota, preferred dense sedge growth intermixed with patchy, one to two m high shrubs (Niemi and Hanowski 1984). Average vegetative characteristics territories in Minnesota were 303 sedge stems/meter squared, 16 forb stems/meter squared, 50 shrub stems/meter squared, and a predominant vegetation height of 1.1 m (Niemi 1985). Higher densities occurred in areas with medium shrub densities (11-32 stems/0.0025 ha) than in areas with more or less shrub growth (Niemi and Hanowski 1984). At another Minnesota site, major vegetation types in territories were stands of great bulrush (<i>SCIRPUS ACUTUS</i>), tussock sedge (<i>CAREX STRICTA</i>), and water sedge (<i>C. AQUATILIS</i>) and monotypic stands of <i>C. AQUATILIS</i> (Burns 1982).</p> <p>At Delta Marsh, Manitoba, occurred in wet, white-top (<i>SCOLOCHLOA FESTUCACEA</i>) and sedge (<i>CAREX ATHERODES</i>) meadows (Picman and Picman 1980). Crawford (1977) studied them in a glacial marsh complex in Iowa, and found nests in drier sites around marshes in areas dominated by reed canary grass (<i>PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA</i>) (17 nests) and river bulrush (14 nests) stands. Reproductive success was higher, however, for males with territories consisting primarily of bulrush (<i>SCIRPUS FLUVIATILIS</i>). Similarly, Walkinshaw (1935) considered the portion of a marsh intermediate between deepwater sections and the bordering meadow to be preferred habitats in Michigan. Birds used areas where sedges and grasses predominated, with clumps of shrubs and herbaceous growth, and with no standing water.</p> <p>In a Nebraska study, wrens avoided high ground and occurred most commonly along moist, ungrazed margins of relict channels (sloughs) where water sedge, common ragweed (<i>AMBROSIA ARTEMISIFOLIA</i>), and river bulrush predominated (Lingle and Bedell 1989). A southward-sloping hillside dominated by a mixture of rank grasses and weeds about one m high, interspersed with clumps of smooth sumac (<i>RHUS GLABRA</i>), supported a nesting population during a particularly wet year in Kansas (Tordoff and Young 1951).</p> <p>NON-BREEDING: Little information is available on wintering habitats. Presumed similar to breeding habitat, but in migration and winter also in brushy grasslands (AOU 1983). Brackish and freshwater sedge meadows and marshes are used, as are old fields and prairies with dense, matted grass or weeds (Howell 1932). Drier portions of salt marshes may be used during migration (Forbush 1929, Palmer 1949).</p>								
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	11	0	0	0	0
VARIOUS SITUATIONS FROM LOWLANDS TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN COUNTRY TO FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMID REGIONS TO DESERT; MOST FREQUENTLY IN HILLY OR MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN VICINITY OF CLIFFS (B83COM01NA).								
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	24	1	0	0	0
BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.								
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
CONIFEROUS (PRIMARILY BALSAM FIR) AND MIXED FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS. (B83COM01NA).								

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	11	0	0	0	0
<p>BREEDING: Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, and hayfields (AOU 1998). In New York, old hayfields, at least 8 years since planting and including a minimum of alfalfa, were important nesting habitat (Bollinger and Gavin 1992). Nests on ground in small hollow in area of concealing herbaceous vegetation. Tends to return to breed in same area in successive years, especially if that site has had good Bobolink productivity (Bollinger and Gavin 1989).</p> <p>Prefer habitat with moderate to tall vegetation, moderate to dense vegetation, and moderately deep litter (Tester and Marshall 1961, Bent 1958, Harrison 1974, Bollinger 1995), and without the presence of woody vegetation (Sample 1989, Bollinger and Gavin 1992). Found in native and tame grasslands, haylands, lightly to moderately grazed pastures, no-till cropland, small-grain fields, oldfields, wet meadows, and planted cover (e.g., Conservation Reserve Program [CRP] fields, Permanent Cover Program [PCP] fields, and Dense Nesting Cover [DNC]) (Bent 1958; Speirs and Orenstein 1967; Birkenholz 1973; Harrison 1974; Skinner 1974, 1975; Stewart 1975; Joyner 1978; Johnsgard 1979, 1980; Faanes 1981; Kantrud 1981; Kantrud and Kologiski 1982; Renken 1983; Huber and Steuter 1984; Basore et al. 1986; Renken and Dinsmore 1987; Bollinger 1988, 1991, 1995; Sample 1989; Bollinger et al. 1990; Messmer 1990; Herkert 1991a, 1994a, 1997; Bollinger and Gavin 1992; Bock et al. 1993; Johnson and Schwartz 1993; Dhol et al. 1994; Hartley 1994; Jones 1994; King and Savidge 1995; Madden 1996; Patterson and Best 1996; Prescott and Murphy 1996; Best et al. 1997; Dale et al. 1997; Delisle and Savidge 1997; McMaster and Davis 1998; Schneider 1998). Commonly found in areas with high percent grass cover and moderate percent forb cover (Wiens 1969, Skinner 1974, Renken 1983, Renken and Dinsmore 1987, Sample 1989, Herkert 1994a, Madden 1996). Bollinger (1988, 1995) noted preference for haylands with high grass-to-forb ratios and avoidance of haylands with high legume-to-grass ratios; however, a forb component was beneficial for nesting cover.</p> <p>Within mixed-grass pastures in North Dakota, abundance was positively associated with percent grass cover, litter depth, density of low-growing shrubs (western snowberry [SYMPHORICARPOS OCCIDENTALIS] and silverberry [ELAEAGNUS COMMUTATA]), vegetation density, and plant communities dominated by Kentucky bluegrass (POA PRATENSIS) and native GRASS (STIPA, BOUTELOUA, KOELERIA, and SCHIZACHYRIUM) (Schneider 1998). Abundance was negatively associated with percent clubmoss (SELAGINELLA DENSA) cover, bare ground, and plant communities dominated solely by native grass. Strongest vegetational predictors of the presence of Bobolinks were decreasing bare ground, increasing litter, and increasing vegetation density. Madden (1996) found that the best predictors of occurrence in North Dakota mixed-grass prairie were increasing amounts of forb and grass cover, decreasing amounts of shrub cover, and decreasing frequency of native grasses.</p> <p>In Illinois tallgrass prairie fragments, the best predictors of occurrence were mean number of live forb contacts, mean vegetation height, and mean grass height (Herkert 1994a). In another Illinois study, occurred only in patches of Kentucky bluegrass and were absent from tallgrass prairie (Birkenholz 1973).</p> <p>In Nebraska, abundance in CRP planted to cool-season grasses was significantly and positively correlated with percent litter cover and negatively correlated with vertical density of vegetation (measured using a Robel pole) (Delisle and Savidge 1997). In tame CRP grasslands in Iowa, abundance was positively correlated with litter cover and grass canopy cover and negatively correlated with forb cover and the horizontal patchiness of vegetation (Patterson and Best 1996). Abundance in Wisconsin was highest in cool-season grasses, followed by wet pastures, bluegrass (Poa)/quackgrass (AGROPYRON REPENS) communities, and alfalfa (MEDICAGO SATIVA)/grass hayfields (Sample 1989). In New York tame hayfields, increased in abundance as the hayfields aged (Bollinger 1988, 1995). Older hayfields (more than 3 years old) were characterized by sparse, patchy, grass-dominated vegetation and high litter cover.</p> <p>In Nebraska, nested in wet prairie, alfalfa, upland native prairie, domestic hayland, and wheat (Faanes and Lingle 1995). In Iowa nested under or near native bluestem (ANDROPOGON or SCHIZACHYRIUM not specified) or Kentucky bluegrass (Kendeigh 1941). In Wisconsin nested at the bases of large forbs (Martin 1971). In Montana, nested in a wet-meadow pasture (Silloway 1904). In Ontario, nested in a weedy meadow near a wetland; nests were built in the litter layer, had a canopy of dead grasses, and were surrounded by living vegetation 33-41 centimeters tall (Boyer and Devitt 1961, Joyner 1978). Have been found nesting in CRP fields in Iowa and Michigan (Best et al. 1997).</p> <p>Occasionally nest in cropland. In Iowa, nested at low densities in untilled fields of corn that were idle in the fall and spring and contained year-round crop residue, rather than in tilled fields or strip cover (Basore et al. 1986). In Wisconsin, a few were found in small-grain fields, but none were found in rowcrops (Sample 1989). Graber and Graber (1963) report fairly heavy use of small grain fields in Illinois. The species was absent from cropland in Saskatchewan and Manitoba (Hartley 1994, Jones 1994).</p> <p>NON-BREEDING: In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas (AOU 1983).</p>								
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	2	0
MARSHES, PONDS, LAKES, MEADOWS, STREAMS, MANGROVE LAGOONS, AND OTHER BODIES OF CALM SHALLOW WATER; PRIMARILY IN FRESHWATER HABITATS.								
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
<p>Marshes, lakes, ponds, lagoons, mangroves, and shallow coastal habitats.</p> <p>Nests in trees or shrubs or, in some areas, on ground or in marsh vegetation. Often nests with other colonial water birds. Nests over water or ground. See references in Spendelov and Patton (1988) for further details.</p>								

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Empidonax minimus</i> Open woodland and brushy areas, forest borders, thinned woodland, tall second growth. In maple forests in Quebec, occurred where trees were the tallest, sugar maple was in nearly pure stand, and subcanopy was sparse (Darveau 1992). Nests in poplar woodland, deciduous scrub, forest edge, parks, old orchards, roadside shade trees, and gardens; in crotch or on limb of tree (often deciduous) or shrub, often 3-6 m above ground.	Least Flycatcher	E /	G5 / S1B	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> VARIOUS OPEN SITUATIONS FROM TUNDRA, MOORLANDS, STEPPE, AND SEACOASTS, ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE ARE SUITABLE NESTING CLIFFS, TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMAN POPULATION CENTERS (B83COM01NA).	Peregrine Falcon	E /	G4 / S1B	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Fulica americana</i> FRESHWATER LAKES, PONDS, MARSHES, AND LARGER RIVERS, WINTERING ALSO ON BRACKISH ESTUARIES AND BAYS. ALSO ON LAND BORDERING THESE HABITATS.	American Coot	E /	G5 / S1B	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in Hawaiian Islands. Infrequently flies. Nests usually among marsh plants over water, occasionally in shrub in or near water. Builds nestlike platforms on which to brood young.	Common Moorhen	T /	G5 / S1S2B	6	1	0	1	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G4 / S2B,S2S3N	44	0	1	2	0
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> TALL FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, PRAIRIE, SEMIARID RANGELAND, SHELTERBELTS, WOODED AREAS BORDERING LAKES AND STREAMS IN MORE OPEN REGIONS, SCRUBBY OAKS AND MESQUITE.	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	13	0	0	0	0
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA).	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	7	5	0	2	0
<i>Junco hyemalis</i> CONIFEROUS AND DECIDUOUS FOREST, FOREST EDGE, CLEARINGS, BOGS, OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AREAS ADJACENT TO FOREST, AND BURNED-OVER LANDS; IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN A VARIETY OF OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AND GRASSY HABITATS (B83COM01NA).	Dark-eyed Junco	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S5N	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM01NA).	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	9	3	0	1	0
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES.	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	11	3	0	3	0
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> MARSHES, SWAMPS, WOODED STREAMS, MANGROVES, SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, LAGOONS; SALT WATER, BRACKISH, AND FRESHWATER SITUATIONS.	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	4	0	1	7	0
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Primarily along rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (AOU 1983). Nests in dead snags, living trees, cliffs, utility poles, wooden platforms on poles, channel buoys, chimneys, windmills, etc.; usually near or above water. Nests often used in successive years.	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	20	1	1	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	17	1	0	0	0
<p>BREEDING: Prefers habitat with short to intermediate vegetation height, intermediate vegetation density, and a well developed litter layer. These preferred habitats cover a wide range of vegetation types, including alpine and arctic tundra, coastal salt marshes, sedge bogs, grassy meadows, and native prairie (Wheelwright and Rising 1993).</p> <p>In North American grasslands, occupies tallgrass prairie, idle and lightly grazed mixed-grass prairie, shortgrass, wet meadow zones surrounding prairie wetlands, alfalfa (MEDICAGO SATIVA)/brome (BROMUS spp.) hayfields, native and tame dense nesting cover (DNC), Conservation Reserve Program lands, weedy crop and stubble fields, retired cropland, and wheat fields (Stewart 1975; Salt and Salt 1976; Renken 1983; Dale 1993; Hartley 1994; Johnson and Igl 1995; Patterson and Best 1996; Prescott and Murphy 1995, 1996). Although occasionally breeds in cropland, is more abundant in idle native, DNC, and Conservation Reserve Program lands (Hartley 1994, Johnson and Igl 1995, Patterson and Best 1996). In Illinois, found in mixed and pure stands of hay, pastures, and idle grasslands, but reached highest densities in pastures and idle grasslands (Graber and Graber 1963). In Wisconsin and Ohio, abundance was positively correlated to percent herbaceous vegetation cover (Sample 1989, Swanson et al. 1997). In North Dakota and Saskatchewan, abundance was positively correlated with percent grass cover (Renken 1983, Renken and Dinsmore 1987, Sutter 1996). However, at a less arid site in Saskatchewan, abundance was negatively correlated to percent grass cover (Sutter 1996).</p> <p>Most abundant on Conservation Reserve Program fields with high percent grass and low percent legume cover in the northern Great Plains (Johnson and Schwartz 1993). In Oregon and Nevada, Rotenberry and Wiens (1980) found a positive correlation between abundance and percent forb cover. In Wisconsin, abundance was negatively correlated to maximum vegetation height and vegetation height-density (Sample 1989). Wiens (1969, 1973) stated that low, dense vegetation was required for nest sites; grass-dominated habitats with little forb cover are preferred (Wiens 1969, 1973; Welsh 1975; Knight 1989; Vickery et al. 1992). In Wisconsin, avoided habitats with tall, dense vegetation and nested primarily in managed or disturbed habitats such as pastures and hayfields (Sample 1989). In Michigan, nested in hayfields of clover (MELILOTIS and TRIFOLIUM spp.), alfalfa, brome (BROMUS spp.), and timothy (PHLEUM PRATENSE), and in clumps of grass near cow pies in an overgrazed pasture (George 1952). In Maine, nesting birds in areas of mainly forb and shrub cover experienced lower reproductive success than those nesting in predominantly grass cover (Vickery et al. 1992). In Quebec, vegetation height did not differ between nest sites and random points, but successful nests were surrounded by taller vegetation than unsuccessful nests (Bedard and LaPointe 1984).</p> <p>Avoids areas with extensive tree cover (Wheelwright and Rising 1993). Wiens (1969) noted that most breeding territories were located in the center of grassland habitats, away from cultivated fields and fence lines, and Sample (1989) found a negative correlation between abundance and percent shrub cover. In North Dakota, were found only on shrubless transects (Arnold and Higgins 1986). In Wyoming sagebrush steppe, were observed only on burned and herbicide treated areas with fewer shrubs and more grass and forb cover (Kerley and Anderson 1995). In West Virginia, nesting territory often included small trees, shrubs, and fence posts (Shields 1935). In Saskatchewan, nested in or near clumps of sparse western snowberry (SYMPHORICARPOS OCCIDENTALIS) shrubs (Lein 1968). Although total woody cover in habitats used for nesting was low (<1 percent), Sample (1989) reported that the birds often used small trees and shrubs (<2 m tall), fence posts and wire, and tall herbaceous stems as song perches.</p> <p>NON-BREEDING: In migration, open fields, roadsides, dunes, coastal marshes, edges of ponds, and rarely in open woodlands (Wheelwright and Rising 1993). In winter, cultivated fields, pastures, golf courses, roadsides, dunes, and salt marshes (Wheelwright and Rising 1993).</p>								
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	3	0
<p>Lakes, ponds, rivers, lagoons, swamps, coastal bays, marine islands, and seacoasts; usually within sight of land. Nests on the ground or in trees in freshwater situations, and on coastal cliffs (usually high sloping areas with good visibility). See Spendelow and Patton (1988) for further details on nesting sites in different geographic areas.</p>								
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	5	0	0	0	0
<p>Second-growth woods, mature forest edge, borders of swamps and wooded streams, dense growths of small trees, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats; avoids interior of closed forest. Usually remains high in trees but sometimes descends to ground (Stiles and Skutch 1989). Nests usually in thickets or small trees, generally 2-5 m above ground.</p>								
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	4	6	19	2
<p>APPALACHIAN PINE-OAK FORESTS ALONG SANDSTONE RIDGETOPS. THE WELL DEVELOPED MID-STORIES (DOMINATED BY MAPLES, SOURWOOD, AND DOGWOOD) HAVE BEEN REMOVED BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AT ALL KNOWN COLONIES STARTING IN 1989.</p>								

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> BREEDING: In eastern U.S., occurs in ponds, sloughs, and marshes, in marshy inlets and along edges of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, and occasionally in estuarine wetlands (Palmer 1962, Chabreck 1963, Cramp et al. 1977, Andrie and Carroll 1988). Nests are typically built in shallow water surrounded by dense vegetation, especially cattail (TYPHA spp.) and bulrush (SCIRPUS spp.), and are farther from shore than from open water (Glover 1953, Stewart 1975, Faaborg 1976, Sealy 1978, Forbes et al. 1989). Wind and waves are major threats to floating nests and surrounding emergent vegetation acts as a wave break, anchors the nest, and conceals the nest from predators (Forbes et al. 1989). Because the direction of wind and waves shifts frequently during the nesting season, sheltered nesting sites can be limiting (Faaborg 1976). In Nova Scotia, avoided nesting on edges of stands of emergent vegetation that were exposed to wave action, and nest-site selection was related to structure but not type of vegetation available (Forbes et al. 1989). In comparison to randomly chosen marsh locations, nests were characterized by greater distance from shore, increased proximity to open water, and deeper water (Forbes et al. 1989). Microhabitats at Manitoba wetlands included the densest and tallest stands of emergent vegetation available, particularly those in deeper portions of ponds (Nudds 1982). In Iowa, always associated with dense stands of emergent, littoral vegetation, and avoided wetlands with 100% open water (Faaborg 1976). On moist-soil impoundments in Missouri, habitat use was associated with water > 25 cm deep and vegetative cover characterized as "open, sparse, or short" (Fredrickson and Reid 1986). Grebe use was not associated with shallower waters or "dense" or "rank" emergent vegetative cover (Fredrickson and Reid 1986). NON-BREEDING: Habitats in winter and migration similar to breeding areas (Cramp 1977), but many shift to more exposed areas on brackish, estuarine waters or sheltered inlets on large lakes, rivers, and salt water (Palmer 1962). Root (1988) noted that the densest overwintering populations occur on wide rivers and large lakes.	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	6	3	0	2	0
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i> PLAINS, PRAIRIE, DRY SHRUBLANDS, SAVANNA, WEEDY PASTURES, FIELDS, SAGEBRUSH, ARID SCRUB AND WOODLAND CLEARINGS (B83COM01NA).	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	2	7	0	0	0
<i>Rallus elegans</i> FRESHWATER MARSHES AND SWAMPS, LOCALLY IN BRACKISH MARSHES.	King Rail	E /	G4G5 / S1B	2	1	0	2	0
<i>Riparia riparia</i> OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	20	2	0	4	0
<i>Sitta canadensis</i> APPARENTLY RESTRICTED TO COVE FOREST W/ HEMLOCK AND PINES, ESPECIALLY WHITE PINE, ALTHOUGH ALL SUCH HABITAT IS NOT OCCUPIED WITHIN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST.	Red-breasted Nuthatch	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i> BARE OR NEARLY BARE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OR SAND BARS.	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	20	1	0	4	1
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID REGIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS	Bewick's Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	55	5	0	0	0
<i>Tyto alba</i> OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	39	7	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	T /	G4 / S2B	2	7	0	0	0
<p>BREEDING: Deciduous woodland, usually in dry uplands or areas of thick undergrowth in swampy areas; woodland edge with low cover; hillside scrub; overgrown pastures; abandoned farmland; powerline right-of-ways; recently logged sites; bogs; forest openings; territories usually have patches of herbs and shrubs, sparse tree cover, and a wooded perimeter (Confer 1992). Habitat tracts of 10-15 ha can support several pairs and are preferred over both smaller and larger areas (Confer 1992). Habitat can be created through logging, burning, and intermittent farming (Confer 1992). Habitat is ephemeral and requires periodic disturbance to return it to favorable early successional conditions. Nests on or a little above ground, in grass tuft, fern or weed clump, or concealed in herbage at base of shrub, tree, ferns, briars, or goldenrod (Harrison 1978, Confer 1992). Often the clump includes a taller stem used for descent to the nest. Nests usually at the ecotone of a forest with a field or marsh, or in a small opening in a forest (Confer 1992).</p> <p>Nested abundantly in the chestnut-sprout (CASTANEA DENTATA) forests of West Virginia following the spread of the chestnut blight (Hall 1983). Commonly nest in upland sites on abandoned farmland in early stages of succession (e.g., Confer and Knapp 1981), or occasionally in logged areas (e.g., Will 1986). In the Canadian shield in Ontario, they nest "...in alder [ALNUS spp.] bogs, especially when a few taller species [of trees] are present" (Mills 1987). Several observers have mentioned nesting in powerline right-of-ways. In southern Michigan they nested in and around the edges of thickly wooded portions of tamarack (LARIX LARICINA) swamps as well as in small, brushy clearings (Will 1986). In northern Michigan, Will described their habitat as including dry fields overgrown with shrubs, and woodland clearings, as well as very wet areas that were recently logged and covered with felled trees and a homogenous cover of new saplings. Will suggested that, overall, they "...appeared to require proximal access to mature or second-growth woodlands as well as open areas in which there has been considerable invasion by brush, shrubs, and sapling trees."</p> <p>Vegetative characteristics of territories have been quantified for southern, central, and northern New York (Confer and Knapp 1981, Frech and Confer 1987). In southern New York and contiguous New Jersey, nesting takes place in the Ramapo Mountains (Confer and Knapp 1981, Skully, in press). In this rugged topography, territories occurred in marshes between rock outcrops often with a perimeter of alder surrounded by forest. In central and northern New York, territories usually were located on dry, upland sites of abandoned farmland but occasionally in wet sites. All territories had areas with dense herb growth without shrubs or trees. Herb growth of at least moderate density covered 60% or more of the ground, including the growth under woody plants. All territories had patches of dense shrubs which covered about half of each territory. Tree canopy covered less than 15% of the northern and central territories but up to 40% of the southern territories. Central and northern territories usually extended no more than 20 m into a forest, while southern territories frequently extended considerably further. In wetter sites sedges (CAREX spp.) were the dominant herb and alders were the dominant shrub. In upland sites a wide variety of herbs occurred while VIBURNUM spp., narrow-leaved meadowsweet (SPIREA ALBA), and dogwood (CORNUS spp.) were the dominant shrubs.</p> <p>All New York territories had a similar vegetative pattern with patches of herbs and shrubs, a few trees scattered throughout, and a tree row or forest edge forming most of the perimeter (Confer and Knapp 1981, Frech and Confer 1987). In New York, abandoned farmland undergoing secondary succession has this distinctive pattern of vegetation for only about 10-20 years. Thus, golden-winged warblers at upland sites are restricted to a specific and brief stage of succession. Because of this restriction, Confer and Knapp (1981) suggested that this warbler was in some sense a habitat specialist. However, a species that can nest in chestnut-sprout forests in Virginia, tamarack bogs in Michigan, and alder swamps in Ontario clearly tolerates a wide range of conditions. It would be valuable to determine if nesting warblers require a specific plant profile but tolerate a wide range of plant species, or tolerate a wide range of both plant profile and plant species.</p> <p>NON-BREEDING: In migration and winter in various open woodland habitats, pine-oak, and scrub, often in foothill regions (AOU 1983). Found in evergreen and semi-deciduous forest, particularly the canopy, gaps, or edges and in tall second growth (Stiles and Skutch 1989, DeGraaf and Rappole 1995, Howell and Webb 1995).</p>								
<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Bell's Vireo	S /	G5 / S2S3B	9	1	0	1	0
<p>DENSE BRUSH, MESQUITE, STREAMSIDE THICKETS, AND SCRUB OAK, IN ARID REGIONS BUT OFTEN NEAR WATER (B83COM01NA); MOIST WOODLAND, BOTTONLANDS, WOODLAND EDGE, SCATTERED COVER AND HEDGEROWS IN CULTIVATED AREAS. OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSH IN WINT.</p>								
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	S /	G5 / S3B	5	1	0	0	0
<p>WOODLAND UNDERGROWTH (ESPECIALLY ASPEN-POPLAR), BOGS, TALL SHRUBBERY ALONG STREAMS OR NEAR SWAMPS, AND DECIDUOUS SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS, MOSTLY IN HUMID AREAS</p>								
Mammals								
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi maurus</i>	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S /	G5T3T4 / S3	11	8	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i> Inhabits forested regions. Hibernation in the north and in mountainous regions most often occurs in caves or similar sites; small caves are selected, and the bats stay near the entrance (often within 30 m) and are thought to move about in winter (Handley 1959, Barbour and Davis 1969). In Kentucky, shallow caves or rock shelters in sandstone formations of the Cumberland Plateau often are used (MacGregor 1992). Winter habitat in the south is poorly known. In the Coastal Plain they are suspected to use hollow trees for cold weather, and possibly winter roosts (Clark 1992). Summer roosts often are in hollow trees, occasionally under loose bark, or in abandoned buildings in or near wooded areas, instead of being restricted to caves. In a Louisiana study, Lance et al. (2001) demonstrated that bridges, especially girder bridges, are important day-roost sites. Tagged bats in this study roosted under bridges 50% of the time and in black gum trees (NYSSA SYLVATICA) 50% of the time. Nursery colonies are rare in caves, but are known to occur in Kentucky and Tennessee (Barbour and Davis 1969). A large nursery colony (87 adults in June of 1985) roosts in abandoned copper mines in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Currie 1992). In the southern portions of the range these bats rarely hibernate in caves, and often roost in buildings year round. In Arkansas they are found in cisterns and wells rather than caves (Harvey 1992b). In the mountains of South Carolina they roost in rock houses, abandoned gold mines and hollow trees (Strayer 1992b). In the coastal plain of North Carolina, they move into old buildings in the summer. They are known to use hollow trees as temporary night roosts between feeding bouts in the summer (Clark 1992). In central Florida, a maternity roost was in an abandoned trailer that had been placed on a site in the early 1980s; it had been occupied for several years by the mid-1990s (Finn 1996). Dilapidated buildings are inhabited more commonly than are intact occupied structures, and Clark (1987) and Strayer (1992) reported that these bats roost in the darkest parts of such buildings. Others have reported that these bats choose more open and lighted daytime roosts than other kinds of bats (Handley 1959, Barbour and Davis 1969, Harvey 1992). Clark (1987) agreed that in caves and mines this species prefers areas receiving some natural light. The foraging habitat is primarily mature forest in both upland and lowland areas. In North Carolina and Virginia, foraging habitat for subspecies MACROTIS is mature hardwood floodplain forest; sites along permanent water bodies, especially rivers, are preferred (Clark 1987). It has been suggested that the species began using man-made structures in the coastal plain region only after large old hollow trees became scarce (Currie 1992, Clark 1992).	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S /	G3G4 / S3	223	8	1	1	0
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i> THE VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT IS A CAVE-DWELLING SPECIES THAT HAS BEEN SELDOM REPORTED ANYWHERE BUT IN A CAVE. THE SPECIES WILL USE SMALL ROCKHOUSES AND OTHER PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ESPECIALLY FOR SUMMER ROOSTING AND MATERNITY SITES.	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G4T2 / S1	68	2	0	0	0
<i>Mustela nivalis</i> Habitat varies geographically and includes open forests, farmlands and cultivated areas, grassy fields and meadows, riparian woodlands, hedgerows, alpine meadows, scrub, steppe and semi-deserts, prairies, coastal dunes, and sometimes rural residential areas; snow cover is not an obstacle; generally avoids deep dense forest and sandy desert. When inactive, occupies burrow made by vole or mole, or rests in nest in hole in wall of building or under corn shock or similar site. Den site may change often. Young are born in abandoned underground burrows made by other mammals (or similar secluded sites).	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	13	1	0	0	0
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i> THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.	Southeastern Myotis	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	24	0	1	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	73	18	3	8	0
<p>Roost sites are nearly exclusively restricted to caves throughout the year (Hall and Wilson 1966, Barbour and Davis 1969, Tuttle 1976), though only a few percent of available caves are suitable (Tuttle 1979). Winter roosts are in deep vertical caves with domed halls. Large summer colonies utilize caves that trap warm air and provide restricted rooms or domed ceilings; maternity caves often have a stream flowing through them and are separate from the caves used in summer by males.</p> <p>Occasionally non-cave roost sites are used. Hays and Bingman (1964) reported a colony in a storm sewer in Pittsburg, Kansas and, in 1988, a maternity colony was discovered using a storm sewer in Kansas (Decher and Choate 1988). Harvey and McDaniel (1988) located a maternity colony in a storm sewer in downtown Newark, Independence County, Arkansas. There are occasional reports of mines (Sealander 1979, Thom 1981, Brack et al. 1984, Harvey 1988) and buildings (Gunier and Elder 1971) being used as roost sites.</p> <p>Winter caves are deep and vertical and provide a large volume of air below the lowest entrance that acts as a cold air trap (Tuttle 1976). Cold air flows in and is trapped during successive winters, providing mean annual temperatures 6 degrees C or more below the above-ground mean annual temperature (Tuttle 1978). Winter cave temperatures range from 6 to 11 degrees C (Tuttle 1979).</p> <p>In the summer, maternity colonies prefer caves that act as warm air traps or that provide restricted rooms or domed ceilings that are capable of trapping the combined body heat from thousands of clustered individuals (Tuttle 1975, Tuttle and Stevenson 1977). Cave temperatures range from 14 to 24 C. Undisturbed summer colonies may contain up to 250,000 bats, and average 10,000 to 25,000 (Tuttle 1979). Summer caves are nearly always located within 1 km of a river or reservoir over which the bats forage (Tuttle 1979).</p> <p>Tuttle (1979) showed that forested areas along the banks of streams and lakes provide important protection for adults and young. Young often feed and take shelter in forest areas near the entrance to cave roosts (Tuttle 1979). Do not feed in areas along rivers or reservoirs where the forest has been cleared (LaVal et al. 1977; Tuttle and Stevenson, in prep.).</p> <p>Yearlings and adult males segregate into nomadic summer colonies that tend to roost in caves within a few kilometers of ones selected by adult females (Layne 1978).</p>								
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T /	G3 / S2	50	2	0	0	0
<p>LIEB'S BATS USE A VARIETY OF HABITATS. THEY OCCUR IN CAVES, MINES, PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ABANDONED BUILDINGS, AND ARE OCCASIONALLY FOUND ROOSTING UNDER ROCKS ON THE GROUND OR ON THE FLOORS OF CAVES. SUMMER HABITAT IS CURRENTLY UNKNOWN, BUT MAY</p>								

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Myotis sodalis</i> Hibernates in caves; maternity sites are in trees. In hibernation, limestone caves with pools are preferred. Hall (1962) noted that preferred caves are of medium size with large, shallow passageways. Roosts usually are in the coldest part of the cave. Preferred sites have a mean midwinter air temperature of 4-8 C (tolerates much broader range) (Hall 1962, Henshaw and Folk 1966), well below that of caves that are not chosen (Clawson et al. 1980). Roost site within cave may shift such that bats remain in the coldest area (Clawson et al. 1980); may move from a location deeper in the cave to a site nearer the entrance as the cold season progresses; moves away from areas that go below freezing. Hibernation in the coldest parts of the cave ensures a sufficiently low metabolic rate so that the fat reserves last through the six-month hibernation period (Henshaw and Folk 1966, Humphrey 1978). Relative humidity in occupied caves ranges from 66 to 95% and averages 87% throughout the year (Barbour and Davis 1969, Clawson et al. 1980). Because of these requirements, M. SODALIS is highly selective of hibernacula. During the fall, when these bats swarm and mate at their hibernacula, males roost in trees nearby during the day and fly to the cave during the night. In Kentucky, Kiser and Elliott (1996) found males roosting primarily in dead trees on upper slopes and ridgetops within 2.4 km of their hibernaculum. During September in West Virginia, males roosted within 5.6 km in trees near ridgetops, and often switched roost trees from day to day (C. Stihler, West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, pers. observ. October 1996, cited in USFWS 1999). Fall roost trees tend to be in sunnier areas rather than being shaded (J. MacGregor, pers. observ. October 1996, cited in USFWS 1999). In summer, habitat consists of wooded or semiwooded areas, mainly along streams. Solitary females or small maternity colonies bear their offspring in hollow trees or under loose bark of living or dead trees (Humphrey et al. 1977, Garner and Gardner 1992). Humphrey et al. (1977) determined that dead trees are preferred roost sites and that trees standing in sunny openings are attractive because the air spaces and crevices under the bark are warmer. In Illinois, Garner and Gardner (1992) found that typical roosts were beneath the exfoliating bark of dead trees; other roost sites were beneath the bark of living trees and in cavities of dead trees. Kurta et al. (1993) found a large maternity colony in a dead, hollow, barkless, unshaded sycamore tree in a pasture in Illinois. In Michigan, a reproductively active colony occupied eight different roost trees (all green ash), all of which were exposed to direct sunlight throughout the day; bats roosted beneath loose bark of dead trees (Kurta et al. 1993). In western Virginia, a male used a mature, live, shagbark hickory tree as a diurnal roost; the bat foraged primarily among tree canopies of an 80-year-old oak-hickory forest (Hobson and Holland 1995). In Missouri, primary maternity roosts were in standing dead trees exposed to direct sunlight; there were 1-3 primary roosts per colony; alternate roosts were in living and dead trees that typically were within the shaded forest interior (Callahan et al. 1997). See Garner and Gardner (1992) for detailed information on summer habitat in Illinois. Though maternity sites have been reported as occurring mainly in riparian and floodplain forests (Humphrey et al. 1977, Garner and Gardner 1992), recent studies indicate that upland habitats are used by maternity colonies much more extensively than previously reported. Garner and Gardner (1992) reported that 38 of 51 roost trees in Illinois occurred in uplands and 13 trees were in floodplains. Of the 47 trees in forested habitat, 27 were in areas having a closed (80-100%) canopy, and 15 were in areas having an intermediate (30-80%) canopy. A single roost tree was found in the following types of habitat: a heavily grazed ridgetop pasture with a few scattered dead trees, a partially wooded swine feedlot, a palustrine wetland with emergent vegetation, a forested island in the Mississippi river, and a clearcut around a segment of an intermittent stream where dead trees were retained for wildlife. Roosts were not found in forests with open canopies (10-30%) or in old fields with less than or equal to 10% canopy cover. Roost trees include slippery elm (ULMUS RUBRA), American elm (ULMUS AMERICANA), northern red oak (QUERCUS RUBRA), post oak (QUERCUS STELLATA), white oak (QUERCUS ALBA), shingle oak (QUERCUS IMBRICARIA), shagbark hickory (CARYA OVATA), bitternut hickory (CARYA CORDIFORMIS), sweet pignut hickory (CARYA OVALIS), silver maple (ACER SACCHARINUM), sugar maple (ACER SACCHARUM), cottonwood (POPULUS DELTOIDES), green ash (FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA), and sassafras (SASSAFRAS ALBIDUM) (Cope et al. 1974, Humphrey et al. 1977, Garner and Gardner 1992). See Garner and Gardner (1992) for a detailed description of tree characteristics. In Illinois, Indiana bats used the same, evidently traditional, roost sites in successive summers. Recapture of the same individuals within traditional roost sites during subsequent summers suggests site fidelity (Garner and Gardner 1992). Relatively few individuals roost in caves at the mouths of which late summer swarming occurs (Cope and Humphrey 1977, Barbour and Davis 1969).	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	135	9	4	4	0
<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i> THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	40	3	0	0	0
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i> PREFERRED HABITAT MAY BE WOODED STREAMBANKS, SWAMPY WOODS AND BRUSHLAND (BARBOUR AND DAVIS 1974).	Cotton Mouse	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Sorex cinereus</i> Occupies most terrestrial habitats excluding areas with very little or no vegetation. Thick leaf litter in damp forests may represent favored habitat, although appears adaptable to major successional disturbances. In Nova Scotia, diet indicated that much foraging was done among wrack on beaches (Stewart et al. 1989). Nest sites are typically in shallow burrows or above ground in logs and stumps.	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	14	7	0	0	0
<i>Sorex dispar blitchi</i>	Long-tailed Shrew	E /	G4T3? / S1	5	1	0	0	0
<i>Spilogale putorius</i> WOODED AREAS, ESPECIALLY ALONG CLIFFLINES. WILL USE ABANDONED BUILDINGS.	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G5 / S2S3	12	3	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Ursus americanus</i> LARGELY FORESTED AREAS.	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	15	0	0	0	0
Communities								
<i>Acid seep</i>		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Acidic mesophytic forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	10	1	0	1	0
<i>Acidic sub-xeric forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Appalachian acid seep</i>		N /	GNR / S2	28	0	0	0	0
<i>Appalachian mesophytic forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	13	3	0	1	0
<i>Appalachian pine-oak forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	8	0	0	0	0
<i>Appalachian sub-xeric forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Bluegrass mesophytic cane forest</i>		N /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Bluegrass savanna-woodland</i>		N /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Bottomland hardwood forest</i>		N /	GNR / S2	17	0	0	2	0
<i>Bottomland hardwood swamp</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Bottomland marsh</i>		N /	GNR / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Calcareous mesophytic forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	10	0	0	0	0
<i>Calcareous seep</i>		N /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Calcareous sub-xeric forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	9	0	0	0	0
<i>Coastal plain mesophytic cane forest</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Coastal plain slough</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Cretaceous hills forested acid seep</i>		N /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Cumberland highlands forest</i>		N /	GNR / S1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Cumberland mountains xeric virginia pine woodland</i>		/	GNR / S4	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Cumberland plateau gravel/cobble bar</i>		N /	GNR / S2	11	0	0	0	0
<i>Cumberland plateau sandstone glade</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Cypress swamp</i>		N /	GNR / S3	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Deep soil mesophytic forest</i>		N /	GNR / S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Depression swamp</i>		N /	GNR / S2	5	0	0	1	0
<i>Dolomite glade</i>		N /	GNR / S2	2	0	0	1	0
<i>Floodplain ridge/terrace forest</i>		N /	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Floodplain slough</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Hemlock-mixed forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	12	0	0	0	0
<i>Knobs shale barrens</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0

Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission - Monitored Elements with Habitat

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				E	H	F	X	U
<i>Limestone barrens</i>		N /	GNR / S2	13	0	0	0	0
<i>Limestone flat rock glade</i>		N /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Limestone prairie</i>		N /	GNR / S1	3	0	0	1	0
<i>Limestone slope glade</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	27	0	0	0	0
<i>Pine savanna-woodland</i>		N /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Riparian forest</i>		N /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	1	0
<i>Sandstone barrens</i>		N /	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Sandstone prairie</i>		N /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Shawnee hills sandstone glade</i>		N /	GNR / S2	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Shrub swamp</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Siltstone/shale glade</i>		N /	GNR / S3S4	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Sinkhole/depression pond</i>		N /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Tallgrass prairie</i>		N /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Wet prairie</i>		N /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Xeric acidic forest</i>		N /	GNR / S5	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Xerohydric flatwoods</i>		N /	GNR / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0